

## J. M. HIGH & CO.

### The Regulators and Controllers of

# LOW PRICES.

This old reliable straight-forward, honest-dealing house, is giving to the trading public the grandest bargains the world ever knew. This week we offer attractions that cannot be matched by any house on the globe.

5,000 yards half-wool Challies, regular 20c and 25c grade at 10c yard.

A lot, say about 6,500 yards black ground, colored figured, French Batiste, lovely designs, at 10c, cheap at 25c.

5,500 yards new style French Organdies and Mousseline de Inde, worth 45c at 29c yard.

127 pieces 48-inch French Henriettas, all the new grays and tans, an even \$1 is the price everywhere, Monday morning at 49c a yard.

Choice of our French Novelty Pattern Suits, that are worth \$25, \$35 and \$40, now at \$7.50.

210 Dress lengths in all-wool Fabrics, worth \$8, \$9 and \$10, now at \$3.95.

650 yards all-silk, black stripe Grenadine, real value \$1.35, at only 75c a yard.

10,000 yards Sheer India Linen Plaids, very fine finish, and truly worth 15c, at 9c a yard.

13,000 yards Figured and Solid China Silks, all silk, at 25c a yard, worth 65c anywhere.

292 pieces new Figured China Silks, light and dark grounds. You have paid as high as \$1.25 for the same this season, now at 75c a yard.

10 cases A. F. C. and Toile du Nord Gingham, everywhere you go they are 12 1/2c, our price 10c yard.

1 lot of short lengths and remnants of fine Brocade and Stripe Silks that have been selling at \$2.50 to \$5 a yard, at only 75c a yard.

10,000 yards Striped Seersuckers and Plaid Dress Gingham, worth 10c, at 5c a yard.

10 cases American Challies, light, medium and dark grounds, at only 2 1-2c a yard.

9,000 yards Domet Outing Flannels, all white, cheap at 12 1-2c; for Monday, as long as they last, at 5c a yard.

Fruit of the Loom Bleached Domestic, between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday, at 6 3-4c a yard.

65 dozen Gents' French Balbriggan Half-Hose, no comments necessary, they go at 10c a pair.

2 cases Oxford Bleached Sheeting at only 4 7-8c a yard.

1 lot of dress lengths, fine Gingham and Chambrays, worth 10c and 12 1-2c a yard, at only 6 1-2c.

1,000 pairs ladies' fine French Kid Button Boots, hand-sewed, \$5 has been the price heretofore, at only \$2.75 a pair.

5,000 yards Figured India Mulls, best dress styles, at 5c a yard.

The celebrated Mother's Friend Shirt Waists that agents exact \$1.50 of you, at only 75c each.

50 dozen gent's fine Laundried, Plaited Bosom Shirts, warranted equal to any \$1.25 shirt in the market, at 49c each.

2,000 fine Teck and Four-in-hand Scarfs, worth 75c each, at only 23c.

250 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas; \$2 is what they should bring, Monday at 98c each.

169 dozen ladies' pure spun Silk Jersey Mitts at 13c a pair.

100 dozen ladies' fine Lisle Thread Hose, all the new colors, real value 65c, at only 33 1/2c a pair.

7,500 yards Dress Plaid Gingham, between 2 and 4 o'clock Monday evening, at 2 1-2c a yard.

3,000 lovely Japanese Fans, as pretty as any 25c fan you ever saw, at 5c each.

J. & P. Coats' best six-cord Spool Cotton at only 3c a spool.

200 dozen Misses Black Hose, regular made, Premier dye, at 12 1/2c a pair.

Job lot of 10,000 yards fine Hamburg Embroidery at 5c a yard, worth four times as much.

263 pieces Black Laces, all widths, at 60c on the dollar.

110 pieces real Scotch Zephyr Gingham, the regular 35c grade, to be closed out Monday, at 15c yd.

20 pieces black French Henrietta, worth \$1 yard at 69c.

20 pieces black striped, plaid and figured effects, in novelty black Dress Goods, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard, at 89c for choice.

110 dozen double satin Damask Towels, tied fringe, with open work ends, slightly soiled from show window, worth 50c, at 25c each.

1 lot 8x12 fringed Damask Table Cloths, colored borders, real value \$4.25, now \$2.21 each.

10 pieces real Belfast Linen, double Damask, full 70 inches wide, positively worth \$1.25, at 79c yard.

Entire lot fine gauze and satin Fans at 60c on the dollar.

10,000 yards Victoria Lawn and stripe and check India Linen, worth 8c, Monday at 2 1/2c a yard.

1,000 pairs Mens' Calf and Kangaroo hand-made Shoes, worth \$5 the world over, at \$2.75 a pair.

89 Cheviot Cloth Blazers, were \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, now \$1 each.

69 dozen ladies' fine linen, Percalé, Madras and Cheviot Shirt Waists, regular worth \$1.75 to \$2.50.

They arrived too late, so now they go at 98c.

18 dozen ladies' laundried Shirt Waists for Monday only at 98c, worth \$1.75.

17 Ladies tailor-made Dresses, were \$12.50, \$15 and \$20, to close at once at \$7.50 a suit.

15 cases Curtain Poles, solid brass Trimmings, at 19c each.

3,000 yards Lace Curtain Scrim at 3 1/2c a yard.

SPECIAL—1 lot of Lace Curtains, slightly soiled from being used in window, truly worth \$3.50 to \$5 a pair, Monday, as long as they last, at \$1.69 a pair.

Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Jersey fitting Vests at 5c each.

100 dozen Gents' fine satin stripe, pique bosom Dress Shirts, cannot be approached anywhere under \$1.50, Monday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock at 50c each.

## J. M. HIGH & CO.,

46, 48 and 50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

## SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

# CUT PRICE SALE!

—WILL BE—

## CONTINUED THIS WEEK!

100 dozen Men's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, printed borders at 6c.

50 dozen Men's Outing Shirts, made of French Madras or Sateen with yoke and two pockets, at 59c, worth \$1.25.

25c, French Balbriggan Undershirts tomorrow, 19c.

75c, Men's Lisle Shirts and Drawers, 32 1-2c.

Men's Gauze Shirts, only 12 1-4c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 5c.

Ladies' Lisle Vests, silk tape in neck and sleeves, 19c.

Ladies' pure Silk Vests, worth 75c, at 48c.

Men's full regular Balbriggan Hose, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' fast black Hose, ribbed or plain, 15c.

40c quality, Ladies' fast black Hose for tomorrow, 25c.

Ladies' Silk Mohair Skirts worth \$2.50, at \$1.60.

French woven Corsets, 75c quality, at 50c.

Ventilated Summer Corsets, 45c.

Silk Gauze Fans, hand-painted, at 75c.

Special sale of fine Silk Mitts, 50c quality, at 33c; 35c quality at 23c.

Children's Gauze Vests, short sleeves, all sizes, 10c.

Children's 3-piece Embroidered Caps with bow, 15c.

Children's Mull and Pique Hats worth 75c, at 50c.

Misses' ribbed French Lisle Hose 23c, worth 35c.

Ladies' Leather Belts, 10c.

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with silverine handles, \$1.

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, worth 50c, at 23c.

## DO YOU WANT A LOT?

IF SO, GO WITH ME TO

## FOREST PARK,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 28TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

I am going to sell at that time about 140 beautiful lots. They are right on the Central railroad, and the McPherson Electric car line, which affords convenient and easy access to the city.

## EVERY LOT IS A BEAUTY,

Covered with large and beautiful trees, and they are just the thing for a quiet, suburban home; combining pure country air, good water, shade, flowers and health, with easy access to business, schools, churches, etc.

Call and get a plat and ride out to examine the property, and remember date of sale,

Thursday, May 28th.

Terms: 1/4 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, at 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 KIMBALL HOUSE, WALL ST.

## PEYTON H. SNOOK.

## ANOTHER BIG WEEK OF BARGAINS! SPECIAL.

30 new Oak Hat Racks, 25 handsome Mahogany and Oak Chamber Suites, 50 Sideboards and Dining Tables, 100 Leather Chairs, 20 Couches, 50 Parlor Suites, Book Cases, Desks, Fancy Chairs, Mantel Glasses, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes.

## Crowds Fill My Rooms Daily Buying Bargains!

\$100,000 worth of Furniture at almost 50 cents on the dollar; don't miss it; price elsewhere, and make your own comparison, and prices to suit. The furniture must go. 500 solid Oak Suites just placed on my floors.

## THE CHEAPEST ON EARTH!

50 Folding Beds. The handsomest Parlor Suites in America, and at less money. Try it!



## FOR OLD-TIMERS.

## PLUNKETT WANTS THE PREACHERS TO COME TO THE FRONT.

The Old Man Grows Poetic, and Thinks there should be more Prudence in Running the Sabbath Schools.

The teachings of olden times was to never say anything anywhere that could not be said in the presence of ladies.

How changed are conditions in these modern days of progress!

You can hear it given out in the pulpit these days:

"A meeting for men only."

This means a sermon to be preached where women dare not enter; language to be used that women dare not hear.

What a commentary is this!

The old fathers used to teach that the "Sermon on the Mount" was the pattern set by Christ for preachers to strive to imitate. There is nothing there to cause a blush, nothing there to bar the women.

So long as this announcing from the pulpit that there would be "a sermon for men only," confined itself to "men only" I didn't think much about it, but now they go further than this, and have these sermons "for women only."

What does this mean?

Shall women's ears listen to words from women's lips too indelicate to be uttered anywhere, and under the sanction of the pulpit, too?

Is this an improvement on the Divine plan of worship?

There came one of these sensational fellows—a fellow who preached to "men only"—into our settlement not so long ago. He preached in the day time to a large congregation, and then announced that he would preach in the afternoon—

"To men only!"

Of course the boys expected to hear something racy, and they did.

Language that could not be written; suggestions that I hope the Good Lord will deliver our settlement from in all future time.

But it did not stop here.

It wasn't more than a week till along came one of these women preachers, and a woman preacher was a great curiosity in our settlement—the most of us didn't know there was any women preachers.

She "drawled."

She had a house plum full in the morning and announced at the close of her discourse that she would speak to "women only" in the afternoon.

This was a sensation. The women were plum carried away with the notion, for the other sex had had their meeting and barred them and now they were going to have some of the fun themselves.

The fellows wondered if the same line of thought, and the same calling upon the girls to stand up if so and so was the case, would pertain at the lady preacher's meeting as it did at the "men's meeting."

There was lots of married fellows and all young fellows who wanted to peep, but there was no chance; the doors were locked and the blinds shut, but they made one mistake, and their whole proceedings leaked out.

Brown pumped the organ!

The woman preacher never thought about the poor old organ pumper, but it was Brown, and you may just bet that he had his ears open and his eyes skunked, and every fellow in the settlement knew exactly what was said and done in that women's meeting before the sun went down.

It would have tickled you to have seen the sheepish looks of the older women and the shame-faced blush of the younger ones, when they found that the men knew the kind of language they had listened to and the kind of questions that had been asked 'em. From such may the good Lord deliver the virtue of our settlement for all time to come.

Poor old Brown, the organ pumper, they didn't think of him, but he heard it all, he has told me all, and it makes me blush as I write, to think of what the woman had suggested to them in that "women's meeting."

Has it come to the pass that such as this shall be sanctioned by the church?

Has it come that this is religion, and a better way of building up the church than the way pointed by the Bible?

Now, as we have always had to depend upon such men as have devoted their lives to the ministry for our high moral standard, so we will have to depend upon them to crush this growing tendency to things sensational. This new departure cause must be stopped, and we must get back to old ways and to the pure and simple religion of the Lord Jesus Christ.

It looks to me that the preachers would go to work to crush it without being asked to, for I can tell 'em that if they do not they will soon be out of a job. These sensationalists will drive you out and chide you as being old fogies as sure as you live, and it will be too late to try to bring about a reaction.

Take some of the "organizations," "associations," "clubs," when they first started. They were thought to be harmless, so far as detracting from the church was concerned, but they have grown to be a menace to the regularly appointed ministry, and are too powerful in the prestige of numbers and the craze of fanaticism to be combated at this time. You can't write 'em 'em, talk 'em 'em, nor print 'em 'em—they have grown to be too powerful.

The common herd can't do a thing to check this species of blind fanaticism. These fanatics go hand in hand with the church, they claim to be working for the church and morality, here all argument is cut off—this is their weapon and it is dangerous to combat.

Let the ministers—the Christian preachers—open their eyes to the dangerous drift towards a loose standard of Christianity, or else quit the business and give the whole matter over to Ingalls, "cranks," and the Salvation army.

I utter argue with my Hardsell neighbors

about the good of Sunday-schools for children. These schools that I am almost ready to say that the Hardsells are correct. You can't get a Sunday-school organized these days till some fellow will want to attach some sort of "society" or "club" or " lodge" in connection. To such I say:

When children go to Sunday-school, if Sunday-schools there be, Just teach to them the "golden rule," Tell of Jesus and his love, Tell of the "quiet study," Tell of Him who reigns above, And tell of heaven's glory; Would not the heart of tender youth To leave the trodden way; Teach the Bible and its truth— The curse it brings to stray; But, let no "issues" enter there— Make it a sacred place— A place of hallowed thought—and where Doth beam the Saviour's face.

—RANGE PLUNKETT.

## MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

Miss Cunningham, of South Carolina, the Organizer of the Movement.

The following, from The Washington Post, gives some interesting information on a subject which has been discussed in THE CONSTITUTION:

TO MISS CUNNINGHAM BELONGS THE HONOR.

In The Sunday Post recently appeared an article in which it was stated that the Woman's Memorial Fund Association of New York had decided that the typical woman philanthropist of this country is Mrs. Mary Hamilton Schuyler, "the organizer of the Mount Vernon Association." Permit me to correct this historical error contained in the concluding sentence quoted, and to claim for my native state the honor which is due to her.

To Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, a native of Laurens county, South Carolina, and a member of the distinguished family of that name, is entirely due the distinction of organizing the Mount Vernon Association, and of carrying this work to a brilliant completion. A woman of rare ability, elegant and refined, she united those qualities of head and heart which peculiarly fitted her for this lifelong labor of love.

To Miss Cunningham's mother belongs the distinguished honor of having suggested the idea which her daughter carried out with such devotion, energy and perseverance that the nation was saved from the great reproach of suffering the home of Washington to pass into the hands of speculators and showmen, and keeping it as a sacred shrine and Mecca for her countrymen. Miss Cunningham was unanimously chosen the first regent of the association, and continued to occupy that position until a short time before her death. She appointed vice regents in every state in the union, and Miss Mary Morris Hamilton, the granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton (afterwards Mrs. Schuyler), was made by her vice regent and organizer of the state of New York.

These facts are supported by the following extracts from the "Reminiscences" of ex-Governor B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, an intimate friend of her family. Of Miss Cunningham's mother he says that "she heard with horror that (Mount Vernon) was likely to be sold to speculators, and that her young and highly gifted daughter, Miss Pamela, to write an article on the subject for the newspapers." She did so, and entered into the project with all her mother's zeal, enthusiasm and patriotism. This article was fortunate in attracting public attention. It was signed "A Southern Matron," and every one supposed it was written by a married lady of mature years.

Through the influence of Miss Pamela Cunningham the Hon. Edward Everett took an interest in the cause, and his oration on the life and character of Washington, which he delivered all over the United States, brought to the association \$3,000 or \$4,000. Private subscriptions procured by the untiring energy and zeal of the fair "Southern Matron" from the south, north, east and west made up the necessary sum to make the purchase. During all this time this remarkable and extraordinary daughter was in extreme ill health, and her physicians told her that if she persevered in her labors it would be fatal to her. But she expressed a willingness to die in so noble an undertaking. . . . "History will do her justice, and her name will be associated in all time to come with that of the father of his country."

In an article from The Philadelphia Press of June 7, 1890, we find the following: "Herculean, though the task seemed but a few months ago, the regent has parried all opposition, and the great result already accomplished proclaims more eloquently than tongue can speak or pen write. Was there ever a plan of woman's so admirably conceived, managed and carried out completely toward success as this? Losing's history of 'Mount Vernon and Its Associations' gives further evidence. Referring to Miss Cunningham, he says: 'At length an American matron conceived the idea of appealing to her countrywomen in behalf of Mount Vernon. She asked them to put forth their hands to the work of obtaining sufficient money to purchase it, that the home and tomb of Washington might be a national possession forever. The idea was electric, and it was felt and responded to all over the land. Her invalid daughter, strengthened by the thought of the monument in accomplishing the great work, took the direction of the enterprise. She printed a strong appeal to her countrywomen, organized an association and secured a charter of incorporation for it; bargained for the purchase of the mansion and appendages and 200 surrounding acres of the Mount Vernon estate for \$200,000, and began in great earnestness the work of obtaining that amount of money, and as much more, for the restoration and support of the estate.'"

Sufficient evidence has been produced, I trust, to draw the attention of every lover of justice and of those who honor a noble woman. Especially will they remember with reverent affection Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, the regent, whose feeble hand, but energetic spirit, directed all."

JULIA HASKELL COFFIN.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1891.

A BUGLE CALL.

Lo, through the portals of the sky, the morning, fair and bright,

Dawns on the earth, dispels the mists, and glides down the mountain heights,

Rouse from thy sleep, a golden day hath driven away the night;

Waste not an hour, with earnest heart, go battle for the right.

Hast thou the gift of minstrelsy, or cunning art of speech,

Go tell the young of starry heights, aspiring feet may reach;

The sick, the poor, earth's tolling ones, a word of cheer to each:

Go sing thy song, thy joyful note, some grief-laden soul may heed;

That in all the world around us, above us, in the air,

If we raise our eyes to see it, there's sunshine everywhere.

O hast thou but a loving heart, to feel for other's woes,

Go breathe the perfume of thy love, no sweeter flower grows;

Out of the great eternity, this day hath come to thee,

'Twill bear the record of thy deeds, back to eternity.

—MRS. M. M. GORDON.

Dalton, Ga., May 9th.

Labor and Living.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The average increase in the cost of living during the past fourteen months, according to tables carefully prepared by The New York Evening Post, is about 15 per cent. The reduction in the price of sugar has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in the price of meats, flour, fish, potatoes, coffee, butter and other articles necessary household use.

The Post regards this rise as the more extraordinary for the reason that it reverses the direction of prices for the past fifteen years. With wages going down and living going up, the tariff economists will be kept busy in proving to workmen that the highest tariff ever had is the best we ever had.

The Supernatural in the Bible.

From Public Opinion.

The moment we begin to explain away the miracles and supernatural events recorded in the Bible, we take the supernatural out of the Bible and we make it a collection of fables.

## DISAGREABLE AND DANGEROUS.

A Young Man Takes to Statistics and Makes a Nuisance of Himself.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Now, there's a young north side fellow who used to be a general favorite. But he took to statistics and the encyclopedia, and he's been a nuisance ever since.

A Sunday evening not long ago found six or eight young people at a Dearborn avenue residence. They couldn't play cards. They didn't feel like singing hymns. So they forgot to light the gas, sat around the grate fire and talked.

A young man who had just returned from a trip around the world, told, among other things, of a clever thief who gained entrance to the treasure chamber of an Indian rajah.

"The thief," said the traveler, "then turned his attention to an immense chest full to the brim with silver coins. He filled a sack until he could just stagger under its weight, and even then he had to make five trips before the chest was empty. There was just \$1,000,000, and—"

"The weight of \$1,000,000 in silver coin," broke in a voice from the dusk, "is \$8,920.9 pounds avoirdupois."

A young railroad engineer recounted the marvels of the new railroad up Pike's Peak.

"This wonderful piece of engineering," he said, "is the highest railroad in the United States. It is—"

"The highest railroad in this country," said the voice, "is the Denver and South Park, a branch of the Union Pacific at Alpine Tunnel, 11,535 feet above the sea level."

The conversation turned to the celebration of birthday anniversaries.

"What a pretty custom it is," said a pretty girl. "And it is so old, too. I was reading the other day that it dates back to the time of the early Saxons. I think—"

"In the fortieth chapter of Genesis, twentieth verse," said the voice, "you will find the following: 'And it came to pass the third day, which was Pharaoh's birthday, that he made a feast to all his servants.'"

A young man who is making a name for himself in the electrical world disclosed one of his favorite themes.

"I have been experimenting on the incandescent lamp," he said, "and have succeeded in making one that burned 8,000 hours and—"

"The longest time on record," broke in the voice, "is 16,008 hours and 13 minutes."

Then they talked of novels.

"I don't think it's fair," said the hostess, a pronounced blonde, "that all the authors should make their heroines brunettes now a day. It isn't—"

"Last year," interrupted the voice, "out of 562 heroines 372 were blondes."

Then they talked of going home—and went.

Interested in a Third Party Movement.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Miss Kajones was doing her best to entertain the two young men.

"By the way, Mr. Ferguson," she asked, "do you take any interest in politics?"

"I don't take any active part in political matters, but I am strongly in favor of a third party movement," answered Mr. Ferguson, glancing at young Hankinson.

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From The Chicago Tribune.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Peculiar to itself, And is unequalled in Strength, Economy And Curative Power.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best Blood Purifier and Building-up Medicine. Be sure to get

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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## EVERY GENTLEMAN

Who has seen the goods that we are Making to Order in Pants at

\$3.50, \$4.00 AND \$4.50

Has expressed great surprise at the quality and the prices. If you need a pair of Pants don't delay, but see this line of goods once.

THEY ARE WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE

Remember, we guarantee perfect satisfaction to all.

These Goods are Made to Order

And must fit or money is refunded.

150 Styles to select from.

Suits as low in proportion.

See our windows. See these goods and you'll place an order. Open until 9 p. m.

KAHN BROS.

8 WHITEHALL ST.

ATLANTA, GA.

may 14 4c Thurs

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

THE LATEST IMPROVED BROWN COTTON GIN

With Non-Friction Cotton Box and Linter Attachment, Automatic Apron Feeder and Cabinet Condenser, Run by Light, Gins Fast. Make Fine Sample. Two Brush Belts, Gins, Insuring Steady Motion. No Choking, no Breaking, no Sol. PATENT FLANGE BEARING STEEL ROLLERS. Saws Free and Clean when Gins are Running. Seed Cotton. Every Machine Fully Guaranteed, delivered Freight Free at the following Prices: Gins, \$2.00 per set; Feeders, \$1.00 per set; Condensers, \$1.00 per set. With Special Terms and Discounts.

We also furnish Saws, Ribs and other Material for repairing Gins of other Makers at greatly reduced prices.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN COMPANY

NEW LONDON, CONN.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only safe, sure, and reliable pills for the treatment of all the diseases of the female system, such as Pains, Discharges, Irregularities, etc. Sold by all Local Druggists.

IMPROVEMENT THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Smith Premier Typewriter,

Acknowledged by all, except competitors, as the best Typewriter now on the market. Improvements over any other machine make it 50 per cent more valuable. We are taking out Remingtons, Caligraphs, Hammonds and Yost every day and putting the Premier in their places. Write for circulars and catalogues.

General Southern Agents: Brandon Printing Company, Nashville, Tenn. Atlanta agents wanted.

Rome, Ga., J. E. Brown, agent.

Columbus, Ga., G. W. Brown, agent.

Savannah, Ga., J. R. Sams, Jr., agent.

Augusta, Ga., J. M. Richards, agent.











## UNCLE REMUS.

The Old Man Gives His Ideas of Con-juring.

(Copyright.)

"I hear talk how you been conjured," said Chloe, as Uncle Remus took his seat in the kitchen one morning recently.

"Who sassa?" inquired the old man, smiling placidly.

"Dat what dey tells me," said Chloe, with a serious air. "I hear lots of folks sassa. Oh, you kin laugh, man, but dey git after yer right straight dey'll make you laugh on 'er side or 'er foot. Dey cain't n'y will."

Uncle Remus rubbed his chin thoughtfully and shook his head, but continued to smile.

"Dey tells me," Chloe went on in a louder and more emphatic tone, "dat de time when you was sick you tuck'n fung yo' shoe at Miss Caroline Simpson, an' she got mad an' went home an' 'sassa' an' an' now she gwine conjure you."

"I hear tell so," said Uncle Remus, serenely. "She say I'm a white folks nigger anyhow, an' darfo' she gwine ter ring in de sperrets on me. Hit come right straight. Dey ain't no hear say 'bout it. She done sassa."

"Ain't you skeer'd?" asked Chloey in a confidential tone.

"What I skeer'd un?" inquired Uncle Remus, with a show of indignation. "Dat ar nigger 'oman ain't got none de 'vantage er me when it come down ter old-time conjurin'. Ef she's what she git it? My mammy talked wid sperrets, an' my daddy walked in his sleep. How come I can't do mo' conjurin' in one minnit dan what she kin do in a 'mount'?"

"Man, I b'lieve you—dat I does!" exclaimed Chloe edging away from Uncle Remus and regarding him curiously.

"I want ter ax you dis," the old man continued, "is dat nigger 'oman fat, or is she lean?"

"She so fat she akcely kin walk," replied Chloe.

"Well, den," said Uncle Remus, "how she gwine conjure anybody? Tell me dat. I bin seein' conjure folks ever since I want no bigger dan a skin'n rabbit, an' I ain't never see no fat un yit. Dey all so lean 't' it look like de skin done swum on der bones, an' when dey grin you kin see der yaller toofes. Now you des watch un."

"Go 'way, man!" exclaimed Chloe. "De Lord knows I don't want see none un you, much less watch un."

"Wid de men folks what de de conjurin'?" Uncle Remus went on, "is diffunt. De 'oman folks is lean, but de men folks, dey er lean or fat or de case may be. You can't tell de conjure 'man 'less you was his eye right close, Ef he show too much er de eyeball, an' dey's a streak er red splash on der corander, you watch 'im. You hear me now—you watch 'im!"

"What de name er de Lord I want watch 'im fer?" asked Chloe, nervously. "I ain't gwine to be watchin' no conjure 'man. I 'bout you I got my work ter do."

"I done bin had de sperence un it," the old man continued. "I done bin see un work der sassa, an' I dun luv all der sassa. Ef he show too much er de eyeball, an' dey's a streak er red splash on der corander, you watch 'im. You hear me now—you watch 'im!"

"What de name er de Lord I done ter you?" cried Chloe, stopping short in her work, and staring at Uncle Remus. "You come on you go on I ain't never pester you sence you been a man an' I been a 'oman. I dunner what you keep on after me. Ef you want me conjurin' anybody you better conjure dat nigger 'oman what 'low she gwine lay a spell on ter you."

"Bless yo' soul, chile!" exclaimed Uncle Remus with a chuckle, "she done bin frick. I ain't no dan git de word dat she gwine frick me dan I not myself in moqlin. En now whar whar? Dey tell me dat? Wharhouse is she?"

"Is she done dat?" asked Chloe in a subdued tone.

"You go down dar whar she been livin'," said Uncle Remus, with an air of mystery, "on wharhouse is she, en den come back on tel me what de folks say. You mayn't b'lieve me, but you b'lieve ter b'lieve den. Ef you ax me wharhouse is she, I'll up en tell you she's gone; ef you ax 'er folks wharhouse is she, I'll up en tell you she's gone—no mo', no less."

"What 'come un her?" inquired Chloe, with open-eyed astonishment.

"Hit's des like I tell you," replied Uncle Remus solemnly. "She done make her disappearance."

"Is you done conjure'd her?" asked Chloe.

"Not what you might call right straight up en down conjurin'," said the old man. "I des nigger wank my eye en snuck my finger, en de nigger 'oman went on ax 'er 'quaintances 'bout her. I look like I ain't much, en I don't speak I is but nummin'! You des watch me!"

"Now!" exclaimed Chloe, "whyn't you tell me what you done ter de 'oman?"

"Well," said Uncle Remus, "taint no mighty long tale. Atter dat nigger 'oman make her brags dat she gwine conjure me, she had de insurmountable fer to come ter my house. I was settin' down by de fire, me an' William Henry, when I hear her come in de nex' room an' set de time er day wid der eye. I see I see my finger at William Henry so he'd be still, an' den I beckon 'im ter come close, en den I say dat eve'ything I tell 'im ter do, en den I talk out loud en say, 'I know right whar 'im at.' Den I make 'im set down. Atter dat I holler out:

"You William Henry!" He holler back, 'Suh!'

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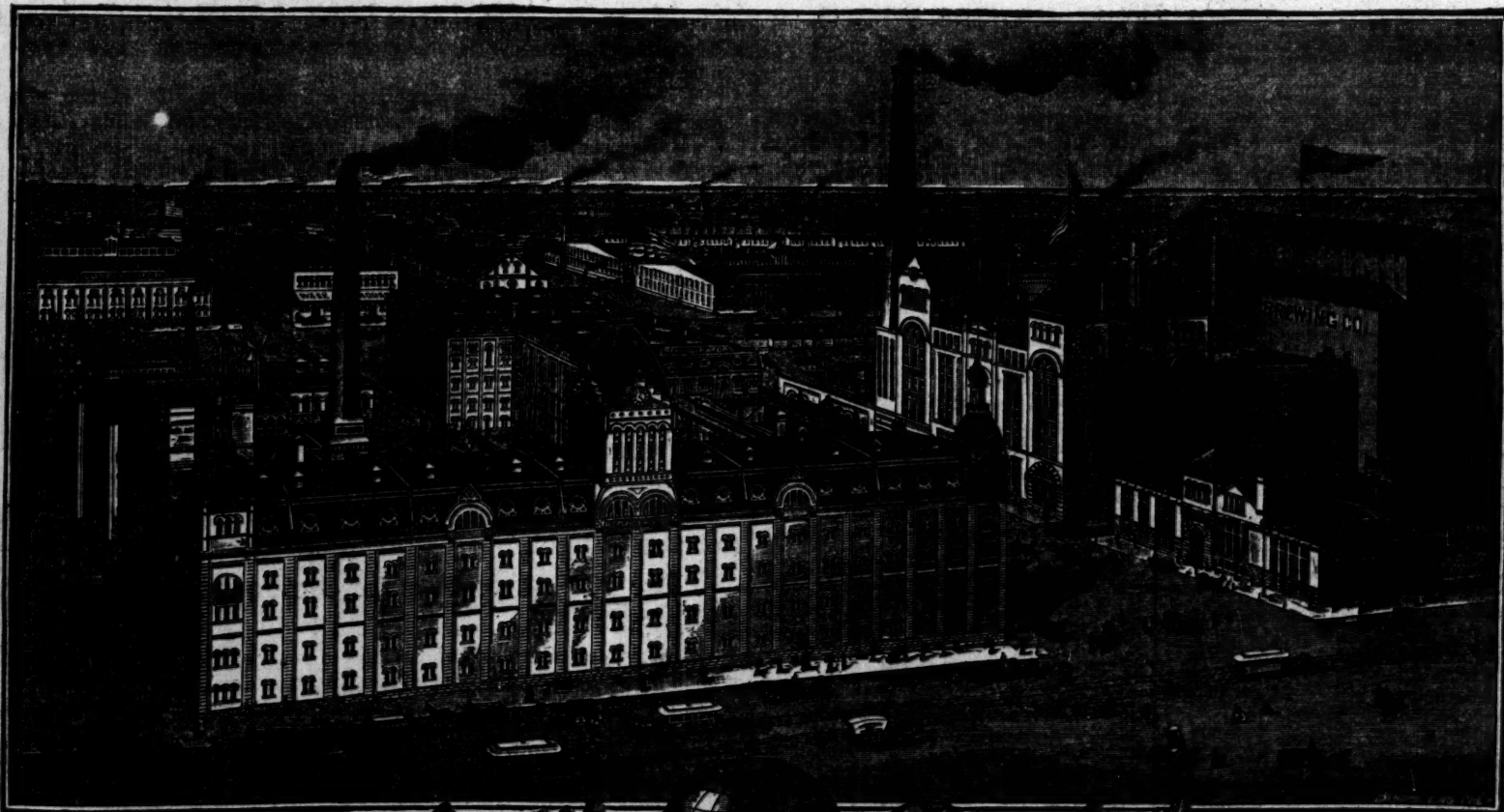
Terms—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 KIMBALL HOUSE, WALL STREET.

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ALFRED UHLEIN, Superintendent.



### BEER BRANDS:

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PILSENER,  
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### BOTTLED-BEER BRANDS:

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"SCHLITZ-PORTER."

ANNUAL CAPACITY: ONE MILLION BARRELS OF BEER.

Schlitz Beer is sold the World over and has a world-wide reputation for being the best; it is warranted to be pure, wholesome and palatable, and brewed from the choicest Hops and Barley-Malt.

Apply to AUG. FLESH or POTTS & POTTS, 24 Peachtree street.

## THE REVOLVING-DISC \* FLY-FAN. \*



We Handle the Alaska Refrigerator. It is the best on the market and VERY CHEAP.

DOBB S. WEY & CO.,

45 Peachtree St.











## THE STORY OF ONE WOMAN'S LIFE. A BEAUTIFUL STORY OF PEACE. Miss Mattie Gordon and Her Work for Her Savior. SHE TALKS OF HER LIFE AND HER WORK. An Earnest Woman Whose Life Is Devoted to Good.

Everybody knows the Dinah Morris in George Eliot's "Adam Bede," but has anybody ever seen a real woman walking in such a glory of spiritual light as that woman preacher in fiction?

I did not dream such a woman existed until one morning recently, when there came to me in the cool, sweet fragrance of a lofty room a womanly presence—divinely pure and holy.

As she greeted me the place seemed a sanctuary, and as she told me the story of her life I knew that I was hearing the greatest and grandest truth that can be revealed to mankind.

She had a voice as clear and as sweet as a golden bell on a summer day. Her eyes were clear gray and radiant with the effulgence from within.

The lines about her large, tender mouth showed signs of suffering conquered in the past—of present peace.

She was slight and simply garbed, and so ended my picture of Mattie Gordon's personality.

Of herself she said: "I have nothing to tell save that which I have learned in my doubts and struggles."

"How long have you been following your present work?" I asked.

"Six years," she said. "It was eight years ago that my conversion came. I was born and raised in Nashville. My parents were Presbyterians, and I was strictly reared in the faith. At twelve years old I joined that church. One evening shortly after, I came down dressed for an entertainment. My mother said: 'Mattie are you going to dance?' 'Well, dear, I don't think God's children ought to dance.' 'But my father said let me go on and have my innocent pleasures, that pleasures in moderation would do no harm.'

"From that day I began to lose hold of the great meanings of life. I went to church and prayed, but I felt no pleasure for me. As the years passed by, I grew more and more indifferent. I merged myself in worldly pleasure, and yet I was not content. There was always something lacking in my gayest hours, a lost chord in the harmony of my days. I began to doubt, to doubt God himself, that Christ was His son, and that the Bible was the word of God. The more these doubts came upon me, the more wretched I became until I felt that I must have some rock of faith to lay hold of."

"One day I took my long-neglected Bible and said to myself: 'I will be guided by the first words my eyes rest upon. Opening its leaves I read this sentence: 'There is no peace in us, our enemies themselves being judges.'"

"The words seemed written, especially for me, and set me to thinking deeply."

"The first thing that brought me back to my faith in God was my memory of his answer to my prayers when I was a child. Recalling how He had always granted my petitions then, I commenced to think it strange how I could ever have doubted Him. Then I looked on upon nature and the glorious works thereof. I saw the green valleys and the blue sky with glorified rays. The sea seemed the great throbbing heart of the earth, and the flowers were the jewels of nature. I felt then that there must be a God to minister to these beautiful things, and I knew that same God would lay the balm of His comfort upon our parched souls where we lift our voices to Him in prayer."

"And this was your conversion?"

"No; that came much later. These were mere mental convictions. The glorious light of love and truth came to me at midnight in my own room, as I knelt traveling with the darkest sorrow my life has ever known. With an earthly comfort or refuge from my anguish, I knelt in supplication to that God I had so long forsaken. I cried out to him for help and rescue in my agony, saying: 'Oh, my Father help me now, and I will spend my days in Thy service.'"

"A mocking voice seemed saying: 'Too late, too late; you have denied Me in your joys, and now I cannot comfort you in your sorrows. I was in utter despair, stunned and hopeless, when there came a clear voice which spoke to my soul, saying: 'Him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out.'"

"As these words were uttered I was pervaded with an everlasting peace. I arose from my knees and threw open the shutters of my window. The night was calm and clear, the moon a window of silver through which my eyes saw the great soul of souls. Oh! the beauty and peace of that one night, I shall never forget it."

"And you commenced your holy work from that time," I said.

"No, that was eight years ago. I left my home to do my present work for the first time two years afterward. At first I kept my change of feeling from my family. I looked myself in my room and read my Bible with loving eagerness. I was somewhat awed and concerned about my father. I had made in my hour of need to devote my future life to my heavenly Father. I did not know in what way I was to go about this. The mere idea of doing my ordinary Christian duty did not satisfy me. I was in wretched health at this time, and seldom left my room. One day I ventured to ask my father if I could not hold a small ladies' Bible class in my room every Thursday evening, and he consented."

"From our first meeting the attendance increased. Finally so many came that both drawing rooms and the hall were packed to overflowing. Then the papers began writing about it."

"In the south, especially, such work on the part of a woman seemed rather odd and unconventional. I had sung before an audience of every sort of people, had acted in amateur plays and appeared frequently before the public in various other ways without being criticised as bold and unwomanly. Yet it was unwomanly in the eyes of many for me to tell to the world my love for my Creator. Yet I felt called to live this life, and for two years in Nashville I did all that lay in my power for the bringing of people to God. I continued my Thursday evening meetings, and each day was filled with my work and visiting those to whom I could bring some peace and comfort. Six years ago a friend of mine wrote and asked me to come to Augusta. I went and found all the churches open to me. I stayed there four months, and since then I have been to different places in the south where the people called me. I was in wretched health when I was converted and as my soul strengthened in faith I said my Father does not want this wretched body as a shrine for the soul He has glorified and so with perfect faith in His goodness I prayed for a strong body able to work for Him. He answered my prayer and now I am always well and able to help and comfort those who need me."

"What has been your success in Atlanta?" I asked.

"I never measure success," she answered. "I give out all that I have of God's love and truth in my soul, that it may bear fruit. I do not come to try to enlighten those who listen with the idea of an avenging, cruel God. I come to tell of God's love and goodness. I do not come to preach against outward evils and temptations, I come to tell how the spirit of man can find no satisfaction in them. When I have finished with the

spirit of God. I would not frighten sinners into repentance, but would lead them into the glorious Giver of Life."

"What use is it to get up and tell people of their sins? They know their sins far better than I."

"First, they must realize the beauty of good, and then they will forget the existence of evil."

And so our conversation ended, and I bade adieu to this woman, who, with wealth, position, every personal attraction to win her worldly honors, has forsaken all to follow by the light of her soul, the footsteps of her Master. A life of holiness, of beauty, of self-renunciation even a pagan must admit it to be. A life in the Christian world, where warm rays of love reach out into eternity.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

### THE SUMMER GIRL.

Two Portraits of Her in Advance of Her Summer Appearance.

All indications point to a brilliant season for the summer girl, says The New York Sun. It is in May that you catch the first glimpse of her. Her face is as beaming as a bunch of tulips, her eyes as dark and soft as peaches, her heart as light as the downy seeds of the dandelion, her voice rings like the first notes of the bobolink, and beautiful though she is, she is not merely an ornament; she is an absolute necessity, for if she didn't exist, it would be necessary for us to create her. Hence, everybody cries out a welcome to the summer girl and a welcome to the month that brings her. In the picture you catch glimpses of this charming apparition, which a



little later carries balm and boodle to the expectant landlady who will know that without her long verandas will appear dreary and deserted. She wears a long, open jacket—a perfect dream of loveliness, as you will be willing to admit when it is fully described. Imagine the effect of such a long open jacket made up in dark silver gray, and embroidered with bright red flowers and bright green leaves! Dazzling, must it not be? Especially when it opens upon a perfect cascade, nay, a cataract, of white lace, tumbling with a platoon effect from throat to waist. It will be noted that while the deep cuffs of the jacket are embroidered, the sleeves are left plain, being, however, fully pleated in a very stylish manner. The skirt also is in plain dark silver satin, the hem being in garnet velvet. The hat which is worn with this handsome outdoor costume is very original in its make up, being a chestnut straw with a wide ribbon of chestnut velvet during the progress of the season. Round the rim there is a twist of white tulle embroidered.



The other illustration is a froulard dress, which with the white felt Louis XIII hat imparts a very picturesque air to the wearer. There is a white lace yoke and sleeves, and the bodice is finished with brace-like shoulder bands. The sleeves have shoulder pieces of the froulard. The cut-out is bordered with a lace ruche, which also appears at the wrist. This froulard should be lined with muslin, and the edges of the bodice finished with a narrow piping. The braces meet on the shoulder, and are fastened with small buttons.

### LETTY LIND'S TRICK.

The Popular Dancer's New Trick of Disrobing Before the Audience.

From The Boston Globe.

Miss Letty Lind, London's favorite skirt dancer, has a smart new trick of turning a corner of her stage into a dressing room and disrobing in the presence of the audience, but so deftly does she do it that this is all the eager spectators see:



Dr. Haywood on Negro Education.

From The New York Evening Post.

The Rev. Dr. Atticus G. Haywood, who has had the management of the Slater fund for the education of the colored race in the south during the past nine years, made an interesting address at the annual meeting of the trustees in this city yesterday. "Helping the negro truly," he said, "means bringing him to stand on his own feet, so that he will, by and by, need help no more. He has suffered much from overhelp; many of them have had the backbone of manhood cooked out of them. The wisest of their race know this to be true, and the wisest of their teachers begin to demand of them that they pay a larger share of the expenses of their education." This is precisely the same doctrine that was preached by the Rev. J.

Mr. Armstrong, a colored playgoer of Petersburg, Va., at the Virginia Baptist State convention last week. Another delegate having urged the raising of \$50,000, "to help the colored brethren of the south," Mr. Armstrong said: "I am opposed to any more such help from the north. I would say to the home mission board of New York. Put your money somewhere else and let us help ourselves. If we are ever to stand alone, now is the time to do so. But as long as our northern brethren rock the cradle for us with their children, and forty years hence we shall be as dependent on northern help as now." The "negro problem" is solving itself when negroes begin to talk in this strain.

### THE FIDELITY CHAUTAUQU.

Dr. Held Writes of Its Advantages and Its Needs.

Rev. John W. Held is a warm friend of the Piedmont Chautauqu, and does not hesitate to put in a good word for that excellent institution whenever an opportunity presents itself. In a recent issue of The Wesleyan Advocate he has an excellent letter concerning the chautauqu. The chautauqu season opens July 15th, and continues four weeks. The list of lectures is nearly completed, and a fine lot of attractions in this line are promised.

Another matter with which Dr. Held deals is a great interstate campaigning which promises much. The letter in full is as follows:

Many of our readers are friends of the Piedmont Chautauqu, and wish it success as a great religious educational scheme. The chautauqu plan has been called very appropriately "The University in the Woods," and it keeps prominent "The Heavenly Father in the Middle." It has grown into a permanent institution, and has a home in nearly every part of our country. Having only good in view, it appears to good people of every name and order to rally to its support and increase its usefulness. The Piedmont Chautauqu is an inspiration of the lamented Henry Grady, and is admirably arranged and furnished for its work. It is beautifully situated—some 1,200 feet above the sea level, in sight of mountain scenery, near the famous Little Springs, about twenty miles northwest of Atlanta. Every condition is favorable to health and enjoyment. The beautiful grounds have been improved, and the buildings are now being completed for the coming season. Restaurant, boarding houses, cottages, are provided for visitors, and the rates are as low as can be expected. The Sweetwater Park hotel is convenient to the grounds, and is one of the finest hotels anywhere to be found. The lovely lake has been made permanent with constantly flowing water; pretty boats float upon its surface, and drives are arranged on its banks. Every day the ministers of Atlanta and elsewhere, of the different denominations, have erected cottages on and near the grounds, and with their families spend all or part of the summer there. By actual residence it knows to be a most delightful retreat, made especially instructive and profitable during chautauqu exercises.

Should a minister of any church, or enterprising layman, desire to build for the coming season a cottage of three or more rooms, I am authorized to present him with a beautiful lot of at least 500 feet in size, and to give him the use of the grounds as he may prefer. He must give me prompt notice, as I have only about thirty lots to dispose of.

A GREAT CAMPMEETING.

One other matter, especially to the preachers of the north and south, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, conferences. I have the consent of the chautauqu to allow the use of the grounds, tabernacle, restaurant, cottages, furniture, and every comfort and convenience, for a great interstate campmeeting between Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida. The time fixed is the last of August. Arrangements will be made for a large gathering of ministers, and four sermons will be preached every day. The most religious singers will be provided, and an occasion of great spiritual interest may be enjoyed. Many preachers have expressed their interest in the favorable to the movement, and hope to see it succeed. The campmeeting will begin after the chautauqu exercises have closed, and will continue two or three weeks. The grounds and buildings will be absolutely under the control of the campmeeting during its progress, and the meeting may become a permanent institution. Correspondence is solicited with ministers of the several neighboring conferences on the subject.

### MY OLIVE BRANCH.

Oh, how shall I reap in the harvest field? For the season is now at hand; But the scythe, all sharpened and ready for use, Lies broken upon the ground, And the hand once willing and strong to wield, Lies frozen in Death's embrace— 'Tis only a woman's faith and trust Must struggle till it falls its place.

But I faint, for the heat of day oppress, And my adversary will win; Heaping the grain into glittering stores, Scorning my suppliant prayer, And ever when, from day to day, Helpless and weak, I see The golden grain thus garnered in, Leaving the chaff for me.

Only the chaff and the bitter tears— "Oh, why is it thus?" I ask, For we never may know what the dear Lord Hath eternally lifed for me. It may be the chaff will burn for me On His altar an incense sweet, And the tears be turned to streams of joy, When face to face we meet.

Dear Lord, I dare not seek to solve The mystery Thou wouldst keep; So only ask for Thy guiding hand, When the way is rough and steep, And if those who trample me under foot, Still seem more blest to be, School Thou my heart, in peace to ask, "What is this to Thee?"

### A DAMAGE SUIT.

Against Rev. Sam Jones and the Montgomery Christian Union.

A suit against the Rev. Sam Jones and the Montgomery Christian Union is the latest sensation. Last fall during the progress of the Sam Jones meetings at the tabernacle on the corner of Adams and Perry streets, in this city, at the Sunday morning service, the wind blew almost a gale, and one of the electric light lamps with which the tabernacle was lighted, fell and struck Mr. William Rogers, of Elmwood station, on the head, very painfully injuring him. The broken glass also struck the head of Mr. Rogers's little boy, who was near by, and sent him flying to the ground. Efforts have been made by Mr. Rogers through his attorneys for payment for loss of time and suffering, but all proposals have been refused. Rev. Sam Jones writing that he was not running an insurance company.

As a result a suit has been brought in the circuit court of Montgomery county for \$10,000 by General J. S. Holtzclaw and H. C. Bullock, as attorneys for Mr. Rogers, against the great evangelist, Rev. Sam Jones, and a large number of Christian gentlemen of the Montgomery Christian Union.

The tabernacle on last memorable day was crowded and in the midst of such a strong wind and threatening weather the celebrated revivalist was about the only man whose knowledge who could have held the crowd at the risk of bodily harm. Those who were present will remember the occurrence and will watch the result of the suit with special interest.

Do your lamp-chimneys break? You get the wrong sort. The right one is called "pearl-top" and is made by Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh.

### LE FRANCAIS.

French Monthly Magazine. An invaluable help French students and teachers. Free sample copy. Address: Le Francais, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris.



**PLANTA BEATRICE** FOR THE COMPLEXION. Removes Moth and Liver Spots, prevents Sunburn and Tan, restores the color and youthful softness to the skin, and keeps it perfect in any climate. Price \$1.50, post-paid.

ROBERT G. ECLLES, M.D., 131 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1891.

London Toilet Bazar Co., Gentlemen—The formula of Planta Beatrice having been submitted to me, I am free to say that it is an excellent and perfectly harmless one, and so free from anything of a poisonous nature that such a combination might be swallowed without injury. I can see no reason why it should not accomplish what you claim for it.

**FLESH-WORM PASTE** (Chastened PASTE) by Shirley Dorey refines and makes smooth a rough, porous skin, entirely removes Flesh-Worms (Black Heads), a positive cure for Pimples and Eruptions. Price \$1.50, post-paid.

Gentlemen—You have submitted the formula of Flesh-Worm Paste and Pimple Remover to me, I can conscientiously recommend it as being a good combination, and containing only such remedies as will benefit those requiring it.

Of the number of toilet articles that have come before my notice, and that are intended for the same uses as Planta Beatrice and Flesh-Worm Paste, the submitted formula shows yours to be the only ones whose compositions are quite harmless.

R. G. ECLLES.

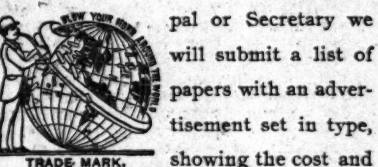
These are the most remarkable preparations of the age. Every application will improve your complexion. For sale by all Dealers in Toilet Articles. Manufactured solely by LONDON TOILET BAZAR CO., 20 E. 17th ST., NEW YORK, U.S.A. For Sale by LAMAR & RANKIN DRUG CO., Wholesale Agents, mar22-42m sun f u r u m

### MANY UNIVERSITIES, SEMINARIES, COLLEGES

AND Educational Institutions, OF VARIOUS NAMES,

Can increase their patronage by judiciously advertising through the best Newspapers.

We have charge of the advertising of nearly all of the Educational Institutions of the West and South, and publish a large number of sample advertisements we have written. At the request of any College President, Principal or Secretary we will submit a list of papers with an advertisement set in type, showing the cost and best methods for obtaining school patronage.



**ALDEN & FAXON,** NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, 66 & 68 W. THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

### SICK HEADACHE

CURED BY SMITH'S BILE BEANS.

Therapeutical pills from the system, thereby curing bilious attacks, constipation, headache, malaria, dysentery, and all stomach and liver disorders. Sufferers should send to J. F. SMITH & CO., NEW YORK, mar20-dly sun f u r u m w k y

### FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED Bowden Lithia Springs MUST BE SOLD.

They embrace about fifty acres of land, and are leased to Messrs. E. W. Marsh & Sons for forty-four years, at \$1,200 per year, payable in advance. All improvements ready to purchaser at expiration of lease.

Terms, one-third cash, balance in one year, with 1 per cent interest.

Made sealed bids to the undersigned. Bids will be opened June 1st, next.

Right reserved to reject all bids. Titles perfect. The home of Judge J. C. Bowden adjoining the Springs, containing about 300 acres, is also for sale. For particulars, call on or address A. S. CLARK, Marietta, Ga. J. S. BOWDEN, Lithia Springs, Ga. may 14-21-thur sun sun

If you want a beautiful lot on a first-class street in a choice locality, with every convenience, don't fail to attend the sale of lots on Gordon, Queen and Grady place in West End, on Tuesday, May 26th, at 3:30 P. M. W. Adair.

## AT RICH'S

Grand Remnant and Reduced Price Sale

In order to wake up competition and make 9,000 YARDS

things lively this week, we inaugurate a Grand Remnant and Reduced Price Season, and to start with we offer:

Wash Goods Remnants

The Pick of an Immense Stock, GIVING YOU YOUR CHOICE

AT 50 C A YARD.

The usual price of these goods ranges from 10 to 35c a yard.

2,000 yards Printed Lawns at 2c a yard, sold usually at 6c.

7,000 yards new style Ginghams at 8 1/2 c a yard; these choice Ginghams are our usual 12 1/2 c goods.

Our Printed China Silks, at 50c, are the talk of the town; they are the best 50c China Silks in the south.

Our 75c printed Ponjee Silks excel anything of the kind ever brought to Atlanta.

The loveliest \$1 fabric in the city is our Black Ground Printed Silk.

AT HALF PRICE.

We have gathered together a vast variety of Choice Remnants in Dress Goods, Silks and Laces, of every description, which we offer this week at half price. This is the greatest bargain offer of the season. Come early and select choice before they are all picked over.

30 pieces all-wool French Surah Twills, latest shades, 46 inches wide, at 50c a yard; former price 75c.

Special Bargains in Other Departments.

5 dozen Pearl Linen Hemstitched, Full Size Pillow Cases, at \$1 each.

4 dozen 10-4 Pearl Linen Hemstitched Sheets at \$3.75 each.

50 doz. genuine "Mother's Friend" Boys' Shirt Waists, at 75c.

Remember we are the sole agents of this city of the

Genuine "MOTHER'S FRIEND" Waist.

We have, also, an elegant line of new Belts and Cleopatra Girdles; all of the latest and most fashionable styles.

WASH GOODS, 5 CENTS A YARD.

Don't forget our Grand Wash Goods Remnant Sale this week at 5c a yard. These goods are

worth from 10 to 35c a yard, and the piece measure from two to ten yards each.

Elegant Bathing Suits for ladies, gentlemen and children.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS

We present the following Special Bargains in Furniture this week:

Fine Chamber Suits at \$19, would be cheap at \$30.

Fine Parlor Suits at \$40, \$60 and \$75 up to \$400, worth 50 per cent more elsewhere.

Sideboards, with mirrors, large size, at \$15 and upwards.

CHAIRS BY THE HUNDRED ALL AT REDUCED PRICES To Close Out for the Summer

In Carpets, we have the largest and most valuable exhibit in the south, at lowest prices.

Our grand clearance sale of Carpets begins this week.

Our second stock of China Mattings, this season, has just arrived. We offer as special bargains

We have an immense stock of choice Mattings

Mattings at 35c a yard reduced from 45c.

Mattings at 25c a yard reduced from 35c.

Mattings at 15c a yard reduced from 25c.

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

A few choice novelties in Curtains and Draperies will be closed out this week at HALF PRICE, close out.

PICTURES AND BRIC-A-MA

At Half Cost.

Don't waste your time and exhaust your patience in hunting imaginary gains, stored away in small and poorly lighted rooms, but visit our rooms and magnificent place where you will be sure to find what you want, and what you are getting under guarantee that you are paying less than you would for inferior goods elsewhere.

We are headquarters for Fashionable Furniture, Carpets, Mattings and Draperies.

M. RICH & BROS.

Leaders in Carpets, Furniture and Dry Goods

54 AND 56 WHITEHALL ST., 14, 16, 18, 20 AND 22 E. HUNTER

## THE PAST

WHAT IS GOING ON

Some Very

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# HE IS A FREE THINKER, AND THE LOCAL PREACHERS MAY ANSWER HIS ARGUMENTS.

Warren Smith Creates a Sensation at De-  
longe by a Lecture on the Bob  
Lancaster Order.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—  
Warren Smith, who may be classed with the  
free thinkers of the age, has been delivering  
lectures here on atheism and religion. He  
has stirred the preachers from one end of the  
city to the other by his bold utterances, and it  
is noticeable that his audiences are composed  
largely of church members. He recently de-  
livered a free lecture entitled "The Christ of  
Nazareth and the Christ of Christendom," and  
it must be said that he handled his subject in a  
masterly manner, and gave some of the most  
brilliant and convincing food for thought.

Of course, the people, as a whole, do not ap-  
prove Mr. Smith's doctrines, but they admit  
that he tells the truth in many instances. It  
is evident that he is an apt disciple of Bob  
Ingersoll, and travels, for the most part, in the  
same road with the great infidel. A curious  
feature of his recent lecture was that a  
majority of those present seemed to approve  
the radical utterances of the speaker, and  
those who represented the other side and were  
present to criticize, arose and publicly ap-  
proved the doctrines enunciated. This, to say the  
least, was most curious, as the speaker con-  
demned in the most unsparring terms the con-  
stitutional observance of Sunday, branding  
Sunday laws as an outrageous violation of the  
constitutional rights of the citizen.

He drew a touching picture of hundreds of  
thousands of working men and women in the  
city of New York who were taxed to support  
the public library and museum, and yet  
the church aristocracy, who lived in marble  
mansions, caused these public institutions to be  
closed against the workingman and his family  
on Sunday, the only day they had time and  
convenience to visit them. This class, who  
possessed the wealth to bribe the law makers,  
sought to stop the excursion train and street  
car on Sunday, thus cutting off from the work-  
ingman and his family the only means of  
escape from the heat, dust, noise and  
confusion of the city into the country, to enjoy  
its green fields, pure air and inviting shades.

The preachers who in the little Carlebach  
impression among the people—one that they  
think will be dangerous to religion in this  
section, and they propose to answer his argu-  
ments from the same platform. This, it is  
has been suggested that they do so. They say  
they can refute his atheistical statements, and  
if they decide to take the stump with him, a  
debate more exciting than that of Drs. Car-  
well and Armstrong, at Douglasville, will be  
the result.

**A SICK HEAD,**  
a faint feeling, a bad taste in the mouth, lack  
of appetite, despondency, irritability, all arise  
from a disordered stomach. Little Carlebach  
Sprudel Salt will correct these troubles, and  
prevent them in the future. Be sure and se-  
cure only the genuine.

## IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

### A LEADING FIRM MAKES A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Atlanta's Great Growth Creates New De-  
mands.

There is nothing which attests the growth of  
Atlanta more strongly than the demand for  
skilled first-class mechanics. There is not a class  
of men that a growing city could less afford to  
part with than skilled workmen in wood, iron, tin  
and stone.

Today The Journal notes a recent change made  
in the firm of Moncrief & Co., which has been  
galvanized iron workers. Mr. George Dow-  
man, a gentleman having large experience in  
galvanized iron and copper work, and who has  
worked in large cities of the north, has associated  
himself as a partner in this firm, and will have  
immediate charge of the business.

The firm will henceforth be known as Moncrief  
Dowman & Co.

The firm of Moncrief & Co. is well known in  
Atlanta, and has superintended the tin and iron  
work of some of the largest structures in Atlanta,  
among which are the Georgia Hotel, the  
work on the old capital building, and the mam-  
moth stables of Anderson, Wylie & Jones.

By the acquisition of the firm of Moncrief,  
Dowman & Co. is made stronger and  
placed in a position to cover the field more gen-  
erally.

Mr. Dowman is undoubtedly one of the best  
galvanized iron and copper cornice workers in  
the entire south. He has been working here  
especially to metal skylights, which have hereto-  
fore been made in the north.

He proposes to do the best work and do it  
cheaper than can be done elsewhere. Call on  
Moncrief, Dowman & Co., 624 South Broad street,  
where you want any work in their line.

## SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES FOR ATLANTA.

The Famous Berlitz & Co., of New York, Es-  
tablish a Branch Institution in this City.

Messrs. Berlitz & Co., of New York, origi-  
nators of the famous "Berlitz Method" of  
teaching modern languages, and who have es-  
tablished branch institutions in the leading  
cities of Europe and America, have decided to  
open a school of languages in this city.

With this object in view they have arranged  
with Mr. B. Collonge to represent them here.  
Mr. Collonge is a native of Lyons, France,  
where French is spoken with its purest pronun-  
ciation. He has been in this country about  
eighteen months, and during this time has  
been teaching in the Berlitz schools in Chi-  
cago, Washington and New York. About  
two months ago he came to Atlanta, and has  
been teaching a large class.

The Berlitz system is one by which persons  
can obtain a speaking knowledge of French in  
one-third the time required by old methods.  
His scholars express themselves delighted  
with the progress which they have made.

Since Mr. Collonge's residence here he has  
taken a prominent part in exercises of the  
Circle Literaire Francaise and contributed  
much to the pleasure of their meetings. He  
has made many friends here, and his scholars  
are among the best families of Atlanta.

Those who are interested in the study of  
French will do well to drop in and see Mr.  
B. Collonge, 69 Fairlie street, and he will be  
pleased to send circulars explaining the Ber-  
litz method.

## ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Insure Against Accidents in the Atlanta Life.

Since January last the Atlanta Life has been  
issuing accident insurance. The plan has \$30,000,000  
assets, with a net surplus of \$6,000,000, making  
it stronger than the combined assets of any three  
of the largest accident companies in the world  
put together. In business, in travel, in recrea-  
tion and pleasures the chances of injury by  
accidents are more numerous than when the  
conditions of life were more simple. Insurance  
against accidents has become an admitted duty  
man owes to himself, to those dependent upon  
him, as well as to society. Ask yourself  
insure in anything but the best? Ask yourself  
and then take a policy in the Atlanta, the largest  
accident insurance company in the world.  
Agents wanted in north Georgia, Thompson &  
Thorn, general agents, Room 36, Old Capital. 6-23

Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon's Ointment.

The greatest specific for female diseases  
known, prepared by a woman for women's  
use. Will cure all forms of female troubles,  
regardless of the cause, takes away that tired  
feeling, gives new life.

"Direct Medication" to the womb and  
abdomen, for displacements, inflammations,  
menstrual pains, sterility, leucorrhoea, micturition,  
weakness and debility. Ladies testify from  
all the states and territories. Price \$1. At  
drugstores or Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon, 15  
Washington street.

Mrs. Alice J. White's Lecture

on Artistic and Improved Dress, at Concordia  
hall Tuesday, May 26th, 8 o'clock. P. M. Admis-  
sion, 10 cents; children, 5 cents. May 24-25

Don't fail to call in at Kirk & Co's, 75 Peach-  
tree street, and examine new mode of heating  
burned and cost states without any delay. In-  
surance companies pronounce it perfectly safe  
and recommended.

Guarding Oil Made

Only by Tidewater Oil Company, Atlanta, Office,  
10 Peach Street, Telephone 61.

# REAL ESTATE SALES. COLSMITH, Herrington & Ford, NO. 64 MARIETTA ST.

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# REAL ESTATE SALES. G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

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ON GORDON, QUEEN, BOUGH STREETS  
AND GRADY PLACE.

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# REAL ESTATE SALES. H. L. WILSON, AUCTIONEER.

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JOHN MORRIS.

# TIME IS FLYING

But the principles of this business hardly need re-statement; you know them in all their breadth and depth and heighth. Comradeship between store and people is the background, the perspective of the enterprise. The relation is unique; the tie pleasant.

The freedom of the store is yours, enjoy it. The advertisements give you small scraps of news—come and hear the story complete.

Printed Batiste at 15 cents; dainty, delicate, delightful. One of the most beautiful fabrics ever evolved from cotton. Grounds light and dark, with graceful figures in blue, lavender, tan, gray, pink, rose, cream, violet and Nile. Just right for Summer. Mousseline de Indes at 7 cents; don't mistake them for China Silks. New styles in the Cotton Challis. No wonder the interest keeps up when you can get such good printing, good colors and good cloth at 5 cents a yard. A big batch of new comers have refreshed the 10c, 15c and 20c Wool Challis.

## FOR THE HUMID PERIOD

Weavers and dyers never made Grenadines more tempting; no other roof in Atlanta ever before covered such a measure of woven mistiness.

You know how we handle Black Grenadines--that's a conspicuous part of the Dress Good's history of the city. But there's another sort of Grenadine--black, with colored polka dots, and stripes and ribbon borders, Fashion's choicest for the season. You'll see them on the most exclusive promenades. Today we intensify their interest by clipping the prices Cheap enough now for almost anybody to reach.

There are no Silks to match with the Real Indias. They stand at the head for foamy softness, and for artistic printing. The very newest are as gay with blossoms as if handfuls of flowers, ribbon-tied, had been scattered over them: The Summer Silk wave line is at 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00. This is the sort of weather to set you thinking of Laces—and all the spider-webby things. A new wrinkle in Chiffon—every seventh scallop differently tinted. A little thing, you say. Yes, so are the touch of pink on the cheek of beauty and the dash of green in the dainty bouquet. These Chiffons have every color a painter ever dreamed of. For neckwear, hat and dress trimming they are simply exquisite.

A new lot of fine Laces, full and demi Flouncings, with narrow widths to match, go to the counters this week at prices all askew. Some charming new patterns and designs in Chantilly, Oriental and Spanish styles. With the suggestion of their fitness to adorn beauty comes the thought of black-eyed houris, tripping gracefully to tinkling tambourines, and may be, in imagination, Beethoven's Turkish dance runs in your head. Laces 60c to \$3.00, sentiment gratis.

# KEELY COMPANY.

The freedom of the  
small scraps of news—  
**FOR T**

Good judges say that gathering and so large an company's.

Not a scrimpy place in the chances are that prices

Thirty-three inch simon p  
cents before. Taking a  
Printed Batiste at 15 cents  
ever evolved from cotton-  
an, gray, pink, rose, cream

cents; don't mistake them for the interest keeps up when cents a yard. A big batch There's luxury in the look main ranges. They are the

and Children's open-air wear for comfort of a sultry evening. A summery stuff, light, crisp, practical as any sort of dress, with cloud wreaths, almost, bright

ime. Price 60 cents. No

**FOR T**

"The greatest Grenad

every woman seems to wan

You know how we hand

There are no Silks to match the  
efficiency and for artistic ex-

owers, ribbon-tied, had been  
5c and \$1.00. This is the  
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thing, you say. Yes, so are  
delightful bouquet. These O

A new lot of fine Laces,  
on the counters this week at prices  
fantastically, Oriental and Spanish

KEEL



## BASEBALL GOSSIP.

### NEW LEAGUE, ASSOCIATION AND OTHER CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

A General Revival of Interest Everywhere. The Amateur League to be Formed Here—Several Local Games.

The national game in the major leagues is once more on a firm basis. The season has progressed far enough to show that the old-time interest exists again, not a temporary revival as was thought by some.

The rough and indifferent playing of last year is replaced by ball furnishing the best of enjoyment and excitement, and the evenly matched teams are playing in such a way as to command the closest interest.

The western league, representing the largest cities in that section, is the next organization of importance and here the teams are so closely bunched that a prediction of President Spies, of Kansas City, may be verified, that the winner will not have a percentage of over 600.

In all other parts of the country except the south, the game is exceedingly and noticeably popular this year, and even in England, where slow cricket has always reigned supreme, baseball is arousing an extraordinary amount of attention, for the championship contest has just begun there.

The National League. The surprise thus far has been the splendid work of the Chicago club. With pitchers almost untried—unheard of two or three years ago—and an infusion of considerable young blood, under the guidance of "Old man Anson," they are leaders by an appreciable margin.

The rest of the clubs are closely together and each day's play shifts positions. Brooklyn and New York have not yet struck their gait, but the warm weather will see them right in line. Boston has received several throw-downs and will have to brace up to prevent further falling to the rear. The main trouble is the failure of Clarkson to get into shape.

Beginning Saturday, "Memorial Day," the scene of action will be transferred to the east, and then the western teams which are now in front will have anything but small traveling. The series of sixteen games will be watched with interest.

The standing of the nine are:

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.	P.C.
Chicago	14	10	1	.580
Pittsburgh	14	11	1	.560
Cleveland	14	13	1	.519
Philadelphia	13	13	2	.500
Boston	13	13	2	.500
New York	11	14	1	.438
Columbus	10	16	2	.385
Brooklyn	10	16	2	.385

The Association. In this organization the weakness of several of the teams has already become apparent.

The Washington club, which was generally conceded to be out-of-class, is not far behind the champion, Louisville, while Cincinnati and Columbus are being defeated with surprising ease.

Kelly's men will be found near the front as long, however, while the Columbus and the Washington teams are almost hopelessly out of the race. The Ohio State Journal admits the former to be the weakest of the Association nines. This is mainly due to the capture of Kelly and Baldwin by the Pittsburghs, and Johnston by the Cincinnati.

From present indications the final struggle will be between Boston, Baltimore and St. Louis.

In all the cities, without exception, the attendance is wonderfully large.

The contest is as follows:

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.	P.C.
Boston	25	10	1	.714
Baltimore	22	10	1	.687
St. Louis	21	16	1	.567
Athletic	19	16	1	.541
Cincinnati	17	21	1	.447
Louisville	17	22	1	.437
Columbus	14	22	1	.389
Washington	10	21	1	.322

Among the Amateurs.

The meeting to be held at THE CONSTITUTION tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of organizing an amateur league will undoubtedly be a successful one.

The plan is meeting with approval among all of the teams here, and it is the general opinion that a season of enjoyable ball playing will result.

The attendance at the games for the past few weeks shows that a large number of people will find through it a means for spending pleasantly at least one afternoon a week during the summer months, when attractions are so scarce.

Six clubs of even strength can easily be found, and then all the excitement desired can be had. While all of them are playing frequently, still regular games with complete teams and the result of consequence can augment interest many fold.

Techs. vs. Soldiers.

The Techs. and McPhersons met at the barracks grounds yesterday morning. The latter part of the game was very exciting, as the Techs., who had been far behind, played a plucky up-hill game, and in the last inning came within two of tying the score.

The features were the batting of Greenhalgh and Bethel.

The score was:

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Greenhalgh, 2b.	3	2	0	0	0
Hughes, 3b.	3	2	0	0	0
Cater, 1b.	1	2	0	0	0
Bethel, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Agriola, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Manning, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Rosch, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Cornell, c.	0	2	0	0	0
Stanwitz, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total	12	18	27	17	14

TECHS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Davis, 1b.	2	2	0	0	0
Glenn, 2b.	2	2	0	0	0
Baldwin, 3b.	1	0	4	0	2
Fritchard, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Whitney, 2b.	1	1	1	3	4
Bridges, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Harper, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Conner, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	1	1	1	1	2
Total	10	13	24	11	14

SCORE BY INNINGS:

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McPherson	5	2	0	0	0
Techs.	3	0	0	0	0

Junior Techs. vs. Moreland Park.

The Moreland Park boys—nearly all of them little fellows—stood up against the Junior Techs. yesterday afternoon for six innings.

At that time the score was 4 to 4, and capital playing had been the rule.

At that time, however, the cadets went to pieces, and, despite Redding's magnificent pitching, they rolled up errors of which the Techs. took advantage, and added run after run.

The playing of Redding and Jones was noteworthy.

The score was:

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Clark, 2b.	2	1	2	0	0
Adair, 3b.	3	1	2	0	0
Bridges, cf.	3	1	2	0	0
Whitney, c.	3	1	2	0	0
H. Jones, 1b.	0	4	0	0	0
E. Jones, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Conner, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Kosch, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Harper, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	17	10	10	0	0

TECHS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Moreland Park	0	0	0	0	0
Summary—Batted regular, Junior Techs.; 2, Moreland Park Military Academy; 7, two base hits; Junior Techs. 1; Moreland Park Military Academy 3; three base hits, Junior Techs. 1; struck out by Redding 4; by Harper 3; passed balls by Camp 4; time of game two hours forty-five minutes. Umpire Parrell and Reisch; score, Morris.					

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Results of Baseball Games Yesterday—The Races.

At Baltimore.—(Association.)

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0

At Baltimore, 9, Columbus, 4. Results of the races.

At Baltimore.—(Association.)

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0

At Baltimore, 9, Columbus, 4. Results of the races.

## A POLECAT FARM.

### A NEW INDUSTRY IN A NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY.

Shunks to Be Raised for Their Skins—The Confederate Home—North Carolina Notes.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 23.—(Special.)—The most remarkable industry in the state is to be established in Moore county. It will be a "skunkery," that is, a place where skunks are raised for their skins. In Kentucky, near Somerset, there is a man named Sears, who will start this queer business.

Nearly every day there are arrivals of soldiers at the Confederate home, and it is reasonable to believe that before many months past there will be seventy-five inmates.

The case of Henry Bradham, the Charlotte negro who murdered John B. Mocco, will be certified to the governor June 1st by the clerk of the superior court, so the warrant for the execution can be issued. This will fix the date quite near July 1st for the execution.

The Seaboard Air-Line is forwarding large contracts for rolling stock, and is preparing for the time, just prior to the holidays, when it will run cars from Portsmouth to Atlanta.

The farmers in all the cotton section have been daily growing more dependent by reason of unpropitious seasons until the past two days, when better weather has given the cotton a start. The stand is poor, the plants dwarfed and sickly in most cases, yet people who ought to know now say the stand will be a fair one.

The railway commissioners have had a very fatiguing week's work, hearing railway officials' exceptions to the rates of freight and passenger fare. The railroad people are vehement in their protestations that the rates as fixed by the commission are too low. The commissioners will be very careful. Before they fix the rates they had looked over the books of the various lines, and have found that the rates are enough for second-class, and 33 cents enough for first-class passenger fare.

The encampment of the state guard will be held at Wrightsville, beginning July 1st and ending on the 25th. There will be about 1,500 troops in camp. It is the fourth encampment at that place.

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## A POLECAT FARM.

### A NEW INDUSTRY IN A NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY.

Shunks to Be Raised for Their Skins—The Confederate Home—North Carolina Notes.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 23.—(Special.)—The most remarkable industry in the state is to be established in Moore county. It will be a "skunkery," that is, a place where skunks are raised for their skins. In Kentucky, near Somerset, there is a man named Sears, who will start this queer business.

Nearly every day there are arrivals of soldiers at the Confederate home, and it is reasonable to believe that before many months past there will be seventy-five inmates.

The case of Henry Bradham, the Charlotte negro who murdered John B. Mocco, will be certified to the governor June 1st by the clerk of the superior court, so the warrant for the execution can be issued. This will fix the date quite near July 1st for the execution.

The Seaboard Air-Line is forwarding large contracts for rolling stock, and is preparing for the time, just prior to the holidays, when it will run cars from Portsmouth to Atlanta.

The farmers in all the cotton section have been daily growing more dependent by reason of unpropitious seasons until the past two days, when better weather has given the cotton a start. The stand is poor, the plants dwarfed and sickly in most cases, yet people who ought to know now say the stand will be a fair one.

The railway commissioners have had a very fatiguing week's work, hearing railway officials' exceptions to the rates of freight and passenger fare. The railroad people are vehement in their protestations that the rates as fixed by the commission are too low. The commissioners will be very careful. Before they fix the rates they had looked over the books of the various lines, and have found that the rates are enough for second-class, and 33 cents enough for first-class passenger fare.

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# MATTERS MUSICAL,

John O'Donnelly and His Work—The concert of Miss Hanbury and Mr. Blumfeld this week.

It is something to stand out from the crowd; it is to be a factor in the life of the city. Miss Hanbury is a pianist of force and delicacy, and her technique is a most remarkable degree. Her technique is surprising, brilliant, varied and powerful, her phrasing and shading exquisite, and the rendition of her various numbers was artistic in every sense. From the first note of the opening number until the last strains of the brilliant Rigoletto she carried her audience by storm. It is to be regretted that Miss Hanbury's duties as a successful teacher will not permit her appearing in recital often.

Mr. Cole was in excellent voice, and both of his numbers were most heartily received. He has a tenor of excellent quality, sympathetic and under the most perfect control. His voice is delightful, and he uses it to the best advantage. Mr. Cole's appearance upon a program always insures a large and loyal audience.

Mr. Hanbury, with his silver flute as his best friend, has been a most successful soloist. His tone is sweet, pure and full, his technique good and his playing altogether artistic. The concert to be given Wednesday evening, at DeLoe's opera house, will be one of the most thoroughly excellent musical events Atlanta has ever known. In another column will be found a more extended reference to the concert. The excellent program printed here tells of the treat in store for all who attend.

**THE HANBURY-BLUMFELD CONCERT.**

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**PROGRAMME—PART I.**

1. Grand Fantasia Op. 79, "Don Juan" (for two pianos).....Messrs. John G. Evans and William C. Rehm.

2. Berceuse, Op. 10, No. 3.....Chopin.

3. Gavotte.....Goldner.

4. Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 14.....Mendelssohn.

5. Barcarolle, Op. 10, No. 1.....Mendelssohn.

6. Rondo, Op. 10, No. 1.....Mendelssohn.

7. Scherzo, Op. 10, No. 3.....Chopin.

8. Sonata (for two pianos).....Mozart.

9. Capriccio, Op. 10, No. 1.....Mendelssohn.

10. Segar Boy.....Kiel.

11. Waltz.....Guritt.

12. Morning Prayer.....Guritt.

13. Nocturne.....Chopin.

14. Parting.....Schubert.

# IT WAS MORPHINE

After trying to hang herself and swallow poison several times, she succumbed in suicide.

Twenty-five cents worth of morphine. A big draught of water. And a dead woman.

Those were the leading features in an incident at the home of Mrs. Land, which was reported by Coroner Davis yesterday.

Mrs. Land, who had swallowed the morphine, was found by her husband, who was at the time of her death, was living at No. 65 Foundry street, with her daughter, who had been frequently threatened to kill herself. An hour or two before she swallowed the morphine Mrs. Land said:

"I have a quarter's worth of morphine in my trunk, and I believe I'll get it out and take it."

Mrs. Wilkins tried to dissuade her. "Oh, that's useless," said Mrs. Land, interrupting her companion. "I'm tired of living and want to die."

A minute or two later she went to her trunk and took out a small package. Then she opened it and poured the palm of her hand nearly full of a white powder.

Mrs. Wilkins gave the alarm and a physician was sent for. So was her husband. Every possible effort to save the woman's life was made, but the drug had too much start before the doctor arrived.

For a second she placed it in and then turning to Mrs. Wilkins, remarked: "Here it is. I'm going to swallow it."

As she spoke Mrs. Land raised her hand, opened her mouth and dashed the morphine in before Mrs. Wilkins could catch her.

The woman then sprang out of the door, and running to a well in the yard, began drinking water freely.

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# OPENS OCTOBER 17TH

The exposition is booming. The management, together with the forces of former exhibitors, have united for the purpose of booming Atlanta, the state of Georgia, the Piedmont section and the whole of the south.

The expositions which have been held in Atlanta have been of great benefit to the city, and the business men realize the advantage that will accrue from the exposition this year, which will eclipse in splendor and variety of detail any former effort.

Atlanta has never prospered as it has during the past year. The growth of the city has been phenomenal, and the development of its commercial and industrial interests have been proportionately gratifying.

The crowds which will gather in Atlanta will be enormous—larger probably than Atlanta has ever accommodated.

From every state in the union letters are daily received asking for space and promising fine exhibits or inquiring about the exposition.

An Atlanta man who recently made a trip north found the impression generally among the leading manufacturers of the north, that the Piedmont exposition is of great service and benefit to them.

They wish to be specially advised in regard to large displays.

Manufacturers are not satisfied with the display of their manufactured goods only, but appear determined to use machinery hall with its mighty engine, Henry W. Grady, and show the whole process of the goods ready for sale.

"The management is trying," said one of the directors yesterday, "to interest all the manufacturers in the exposition, and the cotton spinners. Undoubtedly they will have the greatest display of running machinery ever seen."

We want them to hear the humming sound, whirling needles and turning spindles, the whole forming a beautiful song to southern ears, a song that tells to all the world that we are rapidly mounting to a leading place among the manufacturing centers of the world.

"There is no more important industry in the south than that of cotton spinning, and the spinners should respond promptly. It is essential that those whose enterprise and energy and business qualifications have brought it to its present position should show the wonderful process to all visitors of the exposition."

The features of the exposition will be novel, unique, instructive and entertaining. Every county in the state will come with proof of its resources and evidences of its products, the capabilities of its mines, fields and forests.

The amusement and sporting features are to be grandly entertaining.

**IN THE CITY HALL.**

The Silver Committee Meets—The Public Seals Going Up.

The sewer committee met yesterday morning in the mayor's office.

Mr. Hendrix, Mr. King and Mr. Shropshire were present.

The bids which had been opened in the general office of the city engineer, were taken up for consideration and were freely discussed.

# IS HE IN CONTEMPT?

Justice Manning over with Chief Connolly.

He thinks the Chief does not show the proper respect for his court—Hamilton taken to Chattanooga.

Harry Hamilton, alias Huff, alias Clark, was carried to Chattanooga yesterday.

He is the man who was arrested on suspicion several days ago.

He was followed here by a Chattanooga detective, who thinks the man is wanted for perjury in Chattanooga.

He secured the requisition papers yesterday and carried the man to Tennessee.

Not long after he left, Chief of Police Connolly was served with papers calling upon him to show cause why he should not be held for contempt of court.

Justice of the Peace Manning issued the papers, and the cause was called at this man Hamilton.

It seems that some time ago Hamilton skipped his board bill at J. B. Scarratt's boarding house, at 50 North Broad street.

Mr. Scarratt found out that Hamilton was in the lock-up and was the man he wanted.

He went before Judge Manning and swore out a warrant for cheating and swindling, saying that Hamilton had gotten credit by means of false representations.

Judge Manning says the warrant was served at the police station, and word was sent back that the man couldn't be given to him just then.

He says the warrant was sent back to the station house yesterday, but the man had been sent to Chattanooga.

The judge says that he then had the papers served on Chief Connolly. He states that the warrant called for the man, and it was plain case of contempt to refuse to deliver him up.

The chief says he has received the call and will appear before Judge Manning tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. He says he never saw the warrant for the man, and knew nothing about it until the man was sent to Chattanooga.

"Hamilton was held for a Chattanooga man to get requisition papers to carry him there," he added, "and it was through this man Hamilton was arrested. The requisition papers were secured and I received orders from the governor to turn Hamilton over to the Chattanooga authorities."

"The charge there is perjury, and I think it right that he should go there even if I had received the warrant here."

Judge Manning seemed very indignant about the matter, and he will show up in contempt of his court, and will see why the chief should not be held on that charge."

NOTICE.

REMINISCENCES OF JAPAN.

FOR THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

NATURE'S BETRAYAL.



## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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Papers should be on the doorstep of every city subscriber by 6 o'clock in the morning. If not somebody is at fault, and if so we want to know it.

If you fail to receive your paper, therefore, or if it comes late, DROP US A POSTAL at once, giving your address, and stating your complaint, which will receive prompt attention.

## 12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

**Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper.**

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 24, 1891.

**The "Georgia Cracker" Vindicated.**  
Mrs. Dr. Felton's article in this issue on the "Georgia Cracker" in our cotton mills will be read with intense interest throughout the country.

The article gives the results of a personal investigation in the cotton factories of Atlanta and Augusta. Mrs. Felton visited these places to see if she could find the state of affairs described by Miss de Graffenreid in her recent article in The Century Magazine. What she saw and what she heard she narrates in a graphic way that cannot fail to hold the attention of the reader to the end. The account given of the morals, the thrift and the intelligence of our factory operatives is far brighter and more encouraging than The Century's article. In fact, it is a complete vindication of a misunderstood and unappreciated poorer class of our people.

Mrs. Felton very properly places on record her high opinion of Miss de Graffenreid's motives and ability, and holds The Century responsible for that lady's article. The whole conduct of the magazine would seem to be characterized by a narrow, illiberal and sectional spirit, and we feel bound to say that its course has been a great disappointment to our people.

But Mrs. Felton's notable contribution must be read to be appreciated. Our readers cannot afford to miss it.

## Profits and Losses on Silver.

We have fallen on the following paragraph in Editor Brown's excellent paper, The New-Herald and Advertiser, and it is interesting enough to suggest comment:

While Mr. H. Jones is explaining the silver question to the readers of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, let him also explain who would (in the event of free and unlimited coinage) get the difference of 20 cents in the relative value of silver and gold dollars—the bullion owners or the government? This may be regarded by Mr. Jones as a question of more or less inconsequence; but as the present silver dollar has a bullion value of only 80 cents, it is naturally a matter of some curiosity to know what becomes of the other 20 cents. Does it go into the pockets of the silver ring?

Here the idea is that free coinage involves some sort of commercial transaction between bullion owners and the government—some sort of buying and selling. The white metal has been so long employed as a commodity for the benefit and profit of foreign buyers of American wheat and cotton (for which purpose it was demonetized by the republican party) that the superficial mind cannot get rid of the commercial idea. There was a time—just previous to the demonetization of silver in 1873—when the bullion value of gold was less than its money value. When silver was demonetized, gold became dearer. Into whose pockets did the difference go—into those of the owners of gold bullion or into those of the government?

The suggestion in the paragraph which we have quoted grows out of the delusion that when the government coins a dollar out of 80 cents' worth of silver 20 cents goes into the pockets of the people. As a matter of fact, the depreciation in the value of bullion silver, which has been brought about by the republican agents of Wall Street, amounts to the depreciation of 20 cents in the value of every dollar's worth of American wheat and cotton. We have already alluded to this condition of affairs and tried to make its operations plain.

Smith, Brown and Robinson, let us say, are three individuals who are engaged in business. Smith has wheat, cotton and silver bullion to sell. Brown also has wheat and cotton to sell. Robinson wants to buy. Brown is willing to accept an ounce of silver for a dollar's worth of wheat or cotton. Smith, on the other hand, is willing to sell an ounce of silver for 80 cents. Naturally, this situation creates a very soft snap for Robinson, who buys an ounce of Smith's silver for 80 cents, and with it purchases a dollar's worth of Brown's wheat or cotton. Smith also has wheat and cotton to sell, but as the value of it is measured in his depreciated silver, he is compelled to sell a dollar's worth for 80 cents. If the reader will change the names of Smith, Brown and Robinson into the United States, India and Great Britain, letting the transaction stand, he will get a lively idea of the results that have been brought about by the demonetization. Out of whose pockets does the loss of 20 cents on every dollar's worth of American wheat and cotton come?

When our mints are opened to free coinage of silver, there will no longer be a snap for bullion, for it will become a money metal. An ounce of silver, whether coined or uncoined, will be worth a dollar, and we

shall have once more the money of the constitution, gold and silver, and we shall cease to pay tribute to the greedy trust composed of Wall street bankers and speculators and British traders.

## The Question of the Hour.

Will Atlanta allow the work on the Grady hospital to remain blocked for want of a few thousand dollars?

Never was the pressing need of this hospital more apparent. Here we have a great city of 100,000 inhabitants, with no public accommodations for the sick and wounded who stand in need of charitable assistance.

The strangers within our gates, and our own industrious poor, every day, through accident or disease, need the shelter and protection of just such an institution as the Grady hospital.

But this noblest charity of ours stands unfinished, in somber silence, rebuking the babbling city around its deserted walls.

Let us get to work and finish it! The plan already suggested should be adopted and carried out. Our readers are familiar with its details, and they endorse it. It now remains for the city council to accept its share of the burden and the people will do the rest.

In a few days we hope to be able to announce the resumption of the work, with a prospect of its early completion.

## The Northern Negro Question.

"The negro is all right; let him alone," says The New York Herald. This is the doctrine THE CONSTITUTION has been preaching for a good many years. We have insisted that the republicans, as a party, take their hands off the colored people and permit them to work out their own salvation. Beyond his vote, the politicians care nothing whatever for the negro; they are not interested in his welfare, and his real development is no concern of theirs.

The southern people, however, cannot let the negro alone. Their attitude towards him must be either friendly or unfriendly, and it would surely be a manifestation of unfriendliness should they let him alone. The interests which the whites here feel in the negro is not a sentimental one. It is based on intimate knowledge of his character and his capabilities, and only those who have this knowledge can be of real service to him. The Herald, somewhat hastily and roughly, puts the matter thus:

The white man can't succeed in the south without giving the same opportunity to the negro. If the one has a high bank account the other has a small one. If the white man grows rich it is because he has a large payroll, and his increasing business opens avenues of prosperity to the black man. The interests of the two races are closely interwoven and cannot be separated. Nothing short of a miracle can furnish the south with anything but colored labor. And that miracle is not likely to be wrought. The fate of the black man is the fate of the white man. They must either live together or die together. Any conflict between the two would be a calamity, perhaps an equal calamity, to both.

That this, and something better, has been the persistent policy of the south is shown in the progress the negro has made, and in the prosperity that has fallen to his lot. But what of the negro in the north? To what extent does his condition and opportunities compare with those of his southern brother? This is a matter which The Herald may consistently take up and pursue. It is not specially a political topic, except in so far as it tends to illuminate the real attitude of our white republican population toward the negro.

Strange stories come to us from the north as to the treatment which the negroes there receive in their efforts to earn an honest livelihood. Let The Herald take hold of this matter and give the country some light on the subject.

## An Interesting Case.

The New York Sun has found an interesting case reported in the latest volume of the American State Reports. The case, says the Sun, is briefly this:

A prisoner had been convicted of the crime of grand larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of two years. Before that term expired, the governor of South Carolina granted him a pardon which was to be in full force and effect when he should leave the state within forty-eight hours, never to return. On being released under this conditional pardon the convict went away, and remained six years, after which, however, he was found again within the state limits, and taken into custody and remanded to prison to serve out the rest of his original sentence.

Upon an appeal to the supreme court of the state, the legality of the order sending the defendant back to prison was called in question on the ground that the condition in the pardon was illegal and void, although the pardon itself was effective and valid. Under the constitution of South Carolina the governor possesses express power to grant pardons in such manner, on such terms, and under such restrictions as he shall think proper; so a conditional pardon in that state is clearly authorized; provided the condition is not one which is forbidden by law. In this case, however, it was argued that inasmuch as there was no such penalty as banishment or transportation known to the laws of South Carolina, the condition that the pardoned prisoner should leave the state never to return was unlawful. The supreme court of South Carolina, however, refused to adopt that view, all the judges declaring that they thought it "quite clear that the condition annexed to the pardon granted in this case was neither illegal, immoral, nor impossible to be performed."

Admitting such banishment under a conditional pardon to be lawful, our New York contemporary nevertheless insists, and with considerable force, that the South Carolina court is mistaken in assuming that it is not immoral. What right has South Carolina to send her criminals into other states? If she is unwilling to have this class on her soil, why should she take it for granted that the neighboring states are willing to shelter them?

It strikes us that The Sun is in the right from a moral point of view, but South Carolina will doubtless continue to run her own affairs to suit herself. Unsolicited advice from outsiders is not likely to change her policy.

## University Men as Teachers.

To those of our readers who are under the impression that our State university produces no teachers, we commend the advertisement in another column, signed by Chancellor Boggs.

It appears that several members of the graduating class of the university desire to enter the profession of teaching. They are vouched for as young men of ability, character and scholarship.

The advertisement speaks for itself, but it hypercharges in order to state that the law of supply and demand regulate the profession of teaching to a very large extent. When

we educate more men, and teaching offers increased rewards, more university graduates will be drawn into that vocation. As it is, our educated young men naturally desire to accomplish the best results for themselves and their families, and this influences their choice of an occupation.

The fact can no longer be denied that the State university is sending out splendidly equipped teachers, and their voluntary indication of the profession is an encouraging indication. The results of higher education in Georgia constitute the only endorsement that it needs.

## Decided at Last.

The decision of the Western and Atlantic railroad commission in the controversy between the lessees of that road and the state, settles some very important and vexatious questions.

Briefly stated, the decision is against the claim for betterments made by the lessees. Of the back taxes claimed, the commissioners decided to refund something less than \$100,000 for the Tennessee taxes on the state's property from 1879 down to the expiration of the lease.

The claim of something over \$80,000 for permanent improvements, was disallowed because it was urged on equitable grounds, and the commission was limited to the strictly legal aspect of the case.

Altogether, the decision of the commission ought to give general satisfaction. The high character, ability and unquestioned impartiality of the commissioners impressed the parties interested and the people at large from the first. They made a thorough and conscientious investigation, with all the facts before them, and their decision speaks for itself, and will commend itself to the favor of all thoughtful citizens who have considered the matters in issue between the state and the lessees.

There will be a widespread feeling of relief over the settlement of these disputed points, and all the parties concerned should share the satisfaction of the public.

## Municipal Matters.

Speaking of the general interest now manifested in municipal matters in our various cities, The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette endorses it as a helpful and hopeful sign.

Here in Atlanta we have paid more attention to our municipal problems within the past few months than at any period of our history. Public schools, rapid transit, paving, sewerage, lights, taxes, public charity, the cemetery system, and other matters have engaged more of our thought and work than ever before.

All this, as our Cincinnati contemporary suggests, shows that we are beginning to realize the fact that our local home government touches us more closely than any other.

When a municipal government is slack, negligent or extravagant, life is harder for individuals; when it is progressive and economical, life is easier for all.

In its last analysis, municipal government narrows itself down to the question of taxes. Just taxes, judiciously expended, make a city. Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of home rule, or local government. After that they are all the better able to reach out and correct abuses in the state and general government.

In the main, Atlanta is an example of a model municipality. She is on the right line now, and the thing to do is to go straight ahead. She can neither stand still nor switch off. Forward, is the word!

IF IT WERE NOT for the McKinley law T. B. Reed would not be able to retain his good humor among the effete monarchs of the old world.

THE BILLION-DOLLAR CONGRESS is dead, but the people are making arrangements to keep its memory green.

DIP JOHN L. SULLIVAN sing his way into the Elk fraternity?

According to an Italian paper, the one blot on the escutcheon of Columbus is the fact that he discovered the United States.

UNDER REPUBLICAN civil service reform honest officials have no show whatever.

THE MOST conspicuous person at the Cincinnati convention was a Texan whose yell could be heard two miles. A man with a record like that ought to be able to move the people in a powerful way.

THE MCKINLEY law doesn't seem to help the workmen in Pennsylvania to keep the peace.

BOY HOWELL'S New York paper has been compelled to print an editorial article which practically retracts all it has said about the ex-Plumed Knight.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CURRENT PUBLISHER of The Sunny South is a handsome and interesting person. It is crowded with choice literary matter, and its illustrations are first-class. Among the portraits of well-known newspaper men in the number before us are the familiar faces of Epa P. Horn, Patrick Walsh, Clark Howell, E. E. Richardson and Henry Cabot Lodge. Colonel John H. Smith has steadily improved The Sunny South from the first, and it now has the southern field

to itself without any competition in the shape of a weekly literary paper. In its large twelve-page form it cannot fail to please lovers of good literature anywhere.

HENRY CABOT LODGE is a singularly hopeful person. He tells a World reporter that he hoped congress will yet enact the force bill, which is very much like the old southern lady's confident expectation, cherished for months after Appomattox, that General Lee would yet "whip 'em again." The force bill is as dead as the southern confederacy or the continental currency, but some people do not find out that they are buried till they decipher the moss-grown inscriptions on their tomb.

## A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Little Elaine.  
Where have you gone, little Elaine,  
With the eyes like violets wet with rain—  
Silver April rain that throws  
Melting diamonds over the rose?  
(Ah! never were eyes as bright as those)  
You have left me alone; but where have you gone?  
God knows, my dear, God knows!

Where have you gone, little Elaine,  
With the laughing lips of the crimson stain—  
Lips that smiled at the midnight glow?  
When morning breaks like a white, sweet rose  
Over the wearisome winter snows?  
Shall I miss thee, my whole life long?  
God knows, my dear, God knows!

You have left me lonely, little Elaine;  
I call to you, but I call in vain:  
I sing to you when the Twilight throws  
Its dying light on my life's last rose.  
While the tide of Memory abbs and flows.  
Is it God's own will I should miss you still?  
God knows, my dear, God knows!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

THE BULLVILLE BANKER.  
Thank the Lord for one day's rest in seven. No collection will be taken up at the church tomorrow. Mr. Cupepper should come to Bullville. That intelligent man would pay in gold any debt or obligation when he could take silver bullion, costing less in the markets of the world, to the mint and receive money, a legal tender for all debts? Mr. Teller: "If the mints were open for the reception and coinage of silver, would there be any bullion price?" "Yes, sir, they would buy it from abroad."

"From all the \$3,000,000,000 that are in sight." On the other hand, ex-President Cleveland thought that if only \$2,000,000 in silver were coined monthly there would be a "severe contraction," which, of course, will be much more stringent should silver be allowed free coinage. When two such distinguished financial experts differ so widely it shows very clearly that the advocates of the single gold standard have no common ground to stand on and are working together merely because of a stubborn and unreasonable opposition to silver.

Both these gentlemen are wrong. There has been no such severe contraction, as Cleveland speaks of, though since December, 1880, up to January 1, 1891, there were coined nearly 170,000,000 standard dollars; nor is Mr. Sherman any nearer correct. In the latter's January speech on the subject of it—appears from the statement of the director of the mint, which showed the metal money of the United States at that time to be, gold, \$702,018,899; silver, \$482,071,346. On January 1, 1891, according to the same authority, there was in the United States, of gold, \$778,310,126, and of silver, \$102,638,120. In the twelve years there was an increase in that money stock of \$303,141,900, of which \$379,740 was silver and \$423,708,743 was gold.

From the passage of the coinage act of February 28, 1876, up to January 1, 1891, there were coined nearly 388,000,000 silver dollars. The coinage act did not drive out gold, but was coincident with an addition of nearly \$424,000,000 to the gold stock, how long will a free coinage law be in operation to drive out over \$700,000,000 in gold? It may happen in the future, it is very certain that so far gold has shown no disposition to flee the country.

Estimates of stocks of silver in foreign countries are as follows: Full legal tender, \$2,929,900,000; limited legal tender, \$408,600,000; total, \$3,338,500,000. The \$408,600,000 of subsidiary coin is overvalued in every country in Europe except England, where it is valued at \$100,000,000 in small change by coining it at 14.28 to 1. All this money is in constant use and cannot be spared, and is worth more where it now circulates than it would be anywhere else. Of the full legal tender money—the \$2,929,900,000—all of it is in use as money and, except \$50,000,000 each in Mexico and Japan, at a ratio of 16 to 1 or less. The director of the mint estimates the amount of legal tender silver money in Europe at about \$1,100,000,000.

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The effort to boycott the Mainbridge Globe appears to have been a failure. That paper comes up bright and smiling every week, and is certainly a most interesting and progressive journal.

The Rome Tribune will have to wake up. The Huster is after it.

Mr. Harris' Latest Book.

From The New York Herald.  
The creator and reporter of "Uncle Remus" can write well about almost anybody, for he is a newspaper man of long experience. His new volume of short stories, "Balaam and His Master," says nothing about the venerable Anglo-African, who is better known as "Uncle Remus" than as "Balaam," but it tells of other interesting colored people, besides a great many whites, who are described as only a southerner can describe them. Fact and fun are mingled in fair proportions, and both are interesting, as well as of real life as it appears to a man whose business it is to study men. Among other tales is "The Conscript's Christmas"—a southern war-time story without a battle, yet full of fighting. It is also as true a story of the silver question will debate the ever written, containing several true lines of character peculiar to the region and moving all with sentiments common to humanity everywhere. Another notable tale is "The Bascom House," which is a story of the life of a Shakespearean "Romeo and Juliet" would have ended had the characters been Americans. Southern books of this class should be bought and carefully preserved for coming generations, to whom they will be as well as most of the characters, will otherwise be misty traditions.

A Universal Cry.  
From The Madisonian.  
From all over the union—north, east, south and west, the cry for financial relief comes, and the candidate who can lead the great throng of democratic voters on to victory—who can gain the presidential chair, must place himself firmly upon the two all important planks in the platform of 1892, viz: tariff reform and free silver.

The Madisonian is decidedly and emphatically wedded to these two living issues—from the present knowledge it has of them—and will continue to speak in their behalf until the democratic trumpets announce their final triumph in 1892! Grover Cleveland is a great man, a born leader and a statesman. He has a strong following in the ranks of the democratic party today, and yet his views upon the silver question will debate the farmers and laboring classes of the south and west from making him their color-bearer in the coming presidential campaign. Other men, equally as great as he, may be found who favor the free silver issue, but the man who is nominated as a candidate for the presidency will doubtless be one of those men.

May Flowers and Mistletoe.

This charming book is issued from the press of H. J. Smith & Co., of Chicago. It contains selections in verse and prose suitable for closing day exercises in schools and for entertainments given by churches, libraries, etc. It has several good songs, exercises for children. The parol drill and the Christmas song "O Sweetly Ring," were written by Mrs. Louis Kendall Rogers, of Gordon (Indiana), Barnsville, Ga. Mrs. Rogers is generally known for her musical recitations and drills, none, however, better than these. Her work displays great skill and talent.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

KELLY—Eugene Kelly, the banker, is one of the most active men of his age in New York. He is worth \$10,000,000 or more, and is, perhaps, the wealthiest man of his nationality engaged exclusively in banking in the world. He began his career in the state as a penniless peddler, but in 1849 the gold fever attracted him to California. He became a millionaire dry goods merchant in San Francisco, and returned to New York.

MENDELSSOHN—Gottfried de Mendelssohn, who was recently wedded to a member of the imperial house of Russia, is a Russian nobleman. His wife is a daughter of Pankin, who was a descendant of a negro favorite of Peter the Great.

OTTO—King Otto, Bavaria's gray sovereign, is physically healthy, but is threatened with voluntary starvation in consequence of his frequent refusals to eat for two or three days. Occasionally he becomes violent; is imprisoned in a padded cell and exhausted himself by shouting and trying to tear down the iron bars of the window.

Sometimes he is the victim of uncontrollable fear of carpets, and refuses to step on one lest he might plunge into the chasm, which he imagines yawns beneath him.

GRANT—The new owner of General Grant's log cabin has decided not to exhibit it in the Chicago world's fair.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

By Henry Jones.

VIII.—Will gold leave the United States and with the country be flooded with silver?

Advocates of the single gold standard insist that should our mints be thrown open for the free coinage of gold and silver alike, our stock of gold will leave the country and silver will rush to us to that, to use the common phrase, we shall be "flooded" with it. Accompanying this instance is the assumption that such a happening will be a very bad thing for the country.

Another current idea was expressed by President Cleveland in his first annual message when he said: "The hoarding of gold, which has already taken place, indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium, instead of adding to it."

Here are at least two irreconcilable propositions. The first is that with free coinage, our gold will disappear and its place will be more than taken by the world's supply of silver which will be dumped upon us. This is Senator Sherman's view as appears from the following extract from his speech of January 12, 1891: "When intelligent men would pay in gold any debt or obligation when he could take silver bullion, costing less in the markets of the world, to the mint and receive money, a legal tender for all debts?" Mr. Teller: "If the mints were open for the reception and coinage of silver, would there be any bullion price?" "Yes, sir, they would buy it from abroad."

"From all the \$3,000,000,000 that are in sight." On the other hand, ex-President Cleveland thought that if only \$2,000,000 in silver were coined monthly there would be a "severe contraction," which, of course, will be much more stringent should silver be allowed free coinage. When two such distinguished financial experts differ so widely it shows very clearly that the advocates of the single gold standard have no common ground to stand on and are working together merely because of a stubborn and unreasonable opposition to silver.

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A Universal Cry.

From The Madison



The Exact Amount Was \$99,644.04.  
Basis of the Award.

Company and Southwestern railroad, and upon this company all the disabilities, liabilities and public burdens of said railroad

He left her dead, but came to life and wandered around the station house last night until one of the men laid him low with a blow from his club.

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THEY ARE PROMINENT. ATLANTA MINISTERS AND LAYMEN TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY. Georgia Ministers in the Pulpits of Birmingham Today - Proceedings of the Assembly. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 23.-(Special.)-Georgia preachers will fill three pulpits in Birmingham tomorrow. Rev. T. P. Cleveland will preach at Avondale Presbyterian church in the morning, Rev. Paul F. Brown at the Avondale Baptist church, and Rev. S. J. Cortledge at the Avondale Methodist. It is a mere coincidence that all were sent to Avondale, a very thriving suburb. The most prominent lay delegate in the Presbyterian assembly is Hon. M. A. Candler, of Atlanta. He has made more good speeches than anybody, and there is a popular desire to hear him preach tomorrow, but all the pulpits are full. He is one of the lay delegates assigned to conduct a special communion service at the First Presbyterian church in the afternoon. Today the assembly proceedings were almost exclusively routine. No difference of opinion appears on any measure except that of sending delegates to the national temperance convention at Saratoga next week. The committee which the overture was referred to found some difficulty in reaching a conclusion, but when it came into open meeting the question was decided in the negative by a large majority. HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS. The Presbyterian assembly this morning decided that during next week the evenings shall be devoted to home and foreign missions. An overture was received from the Savannah presbytery, asking to be allowed to renew its connection with the assembly. An overture was received from the northern Presbyterian assembly with the endorsement of numerous Christian bodies, including the Southern Baptist convention, calling on the members of the assembly to settle disputes by arbitration, and create tribunals for that purpose. It was referred to a committee. New Orleans sent up an invitation asking the next assembly to meet in that city. The committee on correspondence reported that it was not ready to recommend sending delegates to the national temperance convention, recommending that sympathy be conveyed to the Reformed Episcopal church convention at Cleveland, expressing concurrence to the overture from the church in Ireland and Wales, recommending arbitration in national disputes. Missionary J. Rockwell Smith, of Brazil, was introduced and reported that a synod had been organized in Brazil in 1888, with four presbyteries, thirty ministers, sixty-three churches and 2,000 members. It has 3,000 communicants and thirty-eight ministers. Rev. Dr. McLeod, secretary of the American Bible society, made an address on the work of the society. The assembly then voted not to send delegates to the national temperance convention. At the night session the subject of education was considered and a number of addresses made. HER VIEWS ON THE BIBLE. Led to Her Imprisonment in an Asylum - A Peculiar Bill. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 23.-(Special.)-In the house tonight an act for the relief of persons confined in the insane asylum in the state of Florida by placing the inmates of the insane asylum under the protection of the laws by securing to them their postal rights, was enacted. This bill is a fac-simile of the one introduced into forty other state legislatures and passed at the instance of a lady who says she was confined in an asylum by her husband, a minister of the gospel, because she did not believe the Bible as he did, and he had her confined there until she might not go astray in this wicked world. She remained there three years because she could not get a letter or other communication to her friends in the outside world. THE CONTEST IN MISSISSIPPI. Senator George Gains Three Votes for Senator. JACKSON, Miss., May 23.-(Special.)-Senator George and his opponent, Major E. Barkdale, met in debate for the first time today at Kosciusko. They spoke to thousands, and the friends of each claim the victory. The only issue between them is the subtreasury scheme, George opposing it, and Barkdale's candidacy being based on that idea. The first battle being results occurred yesterday in Bolivar county, which nominated three candidates for the legislature in the democratic primary. The issue was highly drawn between the George subtreasury ticket and the Barkdale subtreasury ticket, and the George men won by a vote of one to one, and he will receive the votes of that county for senator. KILLED IN A FIGHT. Two Farmers Settle a Dispute - One Is Killed. RAMOND, Wis., May 23.-(Special.)-William Peoles and Charles Chapman, employed by Thomas Murrah and Thomas Fitzgerald, respectively, two farmers living six miles north of here, had a fight last night in which Peoles was killed. The men took this fight very seriously, and they had not fought more than a few seconds when Peoles fell to the ground, dying in fifteen minutes. 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PETERSBURG, Va., May 23.-(Special.)-The Virginia Episcopal council, in session here, today reconsidered the former action dividing the present diocese into two dioceses, and referred the whole matter to a committee to report next year. North Carolina Consents. BALTIMORE, N. C., May 23.-(Special.)-The standing committee of the North Carolina Synod, at its annual meeting, has consented to the connection of Phillips Brooks, of Boston, as bishop.

THEY ARE PROMINENT.

ATLANTA MINISTERS AND LAYMEN TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Georgia Ministers in the Pulpits of Birmingham Today - Proceedings of the Assembly.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 23.-(Special.)-Georgia preachers will fill three pulpits in Birmingham tomorrow. Rev. T. P. Cleveland will preach at Avondale Presbyterian church in the morning, Rev. Paul F. Brown at the Avondale Baptist church, and Rev. S. J. Cortledge at the Avondale Methodist. It is a mere coincidence that all were sent to Avondale, a very thriving suburb.

The most prominent lay delegate in the Presbyterian assembly is Hon. M. A. Candler, of Atlanta. He has made more good speeches than anybody, and there is a popular desire to hear him preach tomorrow, but all the pulpits are full. He is one of the lay delegates assigned to conduct a special communion service at the First Presbyterian church in the afternoon.

Today the assembly proceedings were almost exclusively routine. No difference of opinion appears on any measure except that of sending delegates to the national temperance convention at Saratoga next week. The committee which the overture was referred to found some difficulty in reaching a conclusion, but when it came into open meeting the question was decided in the negative by a large majority.

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS. The Presbyterian assembly this morning decided that during next week the evenings shall be devoted to home and foreign missions. An overture was received from the Savannah presbytery, asking to be allowed to renew its connection with the assembly.

An overture was received from the northern Presbyterian assembly with the endorsement of numerous Christian bodies, including the Southern Baptist convention, calling on the members of the assembly to settle disputes by arbitration, and create tribunals for that purpose.

It was referred to a committee. New Orleans sent up an invitation asking the next assembly to meet in that city. The committee on correspondence reported that it was not ready to recommend sending delegates to the national temperance convention.

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GEORGIA'S NATIONAL BANKS.

Their Condition as Reported by the Comptroller of Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-(Special.)-Comptroller of the Currency Lacey today issued his abstract of the condition of the Georgia national banks, from reports made to him on May 14th.

There are thirty-two national banks in Georgia, with resources amounting to \$15,250,000. The liabilities have a reserve of 20.34-100 per cent, the legal reserve being 20 per cent. Although this is skating pretty close to the limit, Mr. Lacey regards it as satisfactory. The resources, according to the abstract, are as follows: Loans and discounts, \$9,885,221; overdrafts, \$201,628; United States bonds, to secure circulation, \$1,011,760; United States bonds on hand, nothing; Stock, securities, claims, etc., \$447,700.

Due from approved reserve agents, \$203,000; Due from other national banks, \$265,000; Due from state banks and bankers, \$482,000; Real estate and mortgages owned, \$5,000; Current expenses and taxes paid, \$100,000; Premiums on United States bonds, \$135,000; Cash and other cash items, \$124,301; Bills of other national banks, \$178,792; Fractional paper currency, nickels, etc., \$116,325; Legal tender notes, \$40,010; Five per cent redemption fund, \$1,000; Due from United States treasury, \$2,661.

In addition to the above, the banks hold \$752,548 of specie divided as follows: Gold coin, \$285,481; Gold treasury certificates, \$1,320,000; United States bonds, \$124,745; Silver treasury certificates, \$118,978; Silver fractional coin, \$6,961.

The liabilities are as follows: Capital stock paid in, \$4,270,000; Surplus fund, \$1,248,996; Individual deposits, \$380,178; National bank notes outstanding, \$16,880; Individual deposits, \$6,412,913; United States deposits, \$71,112; Deposits of United States collecting offices, \$58,644; Due to other national banks, \$218,002; Due to state banks and bankers, \$124,745; Notes and bills rediscounted, \$702,702; Bills payable, \$120,000.

THE SUIT OVER THE TOMB.

Marking the Place of Washington's Mother's Burial.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23.-(Special.)-Judge J. L. Lewis, president of the supreme court of appeals, has granted a writ of error and superedeas to judgment of the circuit court of Fredericksburg, in the case of Colbert and Kirby against Shepherd.

The petition sets forth that Shepherd gave Colbert and Kirby an option on the lot containing the tomb of Mary, the mother of Washington. When Colbert and Kirby wished to close the contract, as agreed, Shepherd, it is alleged, refused to convey the property, but for what reason the court does not clearly set forth. A suit for \$20,000 was brought by Colbert and Kirby against Shepherd, and the jury found for defendant. It is from this verdict that plaintiffs appealed. The case is to be heard here at the fall term of court.

THE TROUBLE SETTLED.

And the Engineers and Firemen Are Satisfied.

CINCINNATI, May 23.-(Special.)-Chief Arthur, of the locomotive engineers, and Chief Sergeant, of the firemen, who have been for two days in consultation with President Felton, of the Queen and Crescent railway system, and General Superintendent Carroll, of the Cincinnati Southern, arrived last evening at an adjustment of the grievances of the locomotive engineers and firemen of the Queen and Crescent, which was submitted to them for arbitration. The settlement was satisfactory to all parties concerned.

President Felton declines to give the details of the adjustment, but says it is practically the adoption of the system now in operation on the Louisville and Nashville railway.

FIRE IN DETROIT.

A Wholesale Drug House and Several Other Buildings Destroyed.

DETROIT, May 23.-(Special.)-A fire started this afternoon on the second floor of James E. Davis's wholesale drug house, on Larned street. The flames gutted the building, and communicated to Frechheimer & Hart's wholesale liquor store adjoining, which was also completely burned out. Shortly after the top floor of the Campan building, adjoining Davis, was seen to be in flames.

The fire was confined to the two top floors, however, and only a number of lawyers were burned out. No accurate statement of the loss or insurance can be secured yet, but the loss is estimated at \$250,000, partly covered by insurance. The works of the Detroit Screen Company were also partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss \$25,000; partially insured.

WHAT THE MINERS WANT.

Iowa Miners Will Demand the Eight-Hour Day.

OSKAHOUSA, Ia., May 23.-(Special.)-Iowa miners in a spirited meeting yesterday decided to stand by the action of their state officers. It is expected the meeting will formulate a general demand for eight hours' work, pay every two weeks and other things. Operators in this section are also firm and will import new men. Four hundred miners are at work near this city and many others in the state.

STILL WITHOUT NEWS.

From the Charleston or the Itasca - Report Expected Shortly.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-(Special.)-This is the sixth day that the Charleston has been at sea since leaving Aspinwall and the navy department is still without news from her or the Itasca. It is expected that the Charleston will touch at some port on the northern coast of South America within a day or two and report her movements.

CORRETT AND JACKSON.

A Purse Offered to Them to Fight Before the Athletic Club Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.-(Special.)-The directors of the California Athletic Club, at a meeting last evening, decided to give Jim Corbett and Peter Jackson \$2,000 for their exhibition on Thursday night and to offer the men a purse of \$1,000 to fight before the club again.

Coming by the Thousands.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-(Special.)-The United States consul at Gibraltar has made a report to the state department in regard to foreign immigration to the United States in which he says that thirty-one foreign steamships have touched at that port during the last four months, carrying 20,000 Italian immigrants to the United States, and that several other steamships are expected to follow from the same quarter with immigrants in such numbers as to constitute a regular exodus from the Italian kingdom.

The Revolution in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, May 23.-(Special.)-The statement that a revolution had broken out in the province of Cordova, is confirmed. There was firing in the streets of Cordova, capital of the province of that name, Thursday and Friday. It is believed the revolt was instigated by leaders of rival factions in Buenos Ayres. Troops quelled the disturbance yesterday evening. The insurgents had cut the telegraph wires, but communication with Cordova has been restored by government troops.

BAD MAN BUCK.

MEETS HIS MATCH AT LAST AND IS KILLED.

A TRAGEDY IN GUNNISON, MISSISSIPPI.

Conviction of Campbell at Jacksonville. Suicide of a Tailor by Jumping Into a River, Etc.

GUNNISON, Miss., May 23.-(Special.)-A terrible tragedy occurred at the little town of Gunnison, in Bolivar county, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. L. E. Buck was shot with a double-barreled shotgun and perhaps mortally wounded by Price Blanchard, the contents of one barrel taking effect in his head and body.

The circumstances which led to the affair are as follows: On Thursday, the day of the election, Blanchard was one of the judges of the election at the Gunnison precinct. Buck was, it is said, endeavoring to vote some parties who, according to Blanchard's judgment, were not entitled to cast them. A heated discussion followed, when Buck cursed Blanchard, and at the same time drew his pistol.

Blanchard being unarmed, as was plainly visible, as he was in his shirt sleeves, he paid to him: "I am unarmed, but I will see you again and settle the matter with you." The matter apparently cooled down and the election ended quietly.

This evening Blanchard met Buck as he was crossing the street at Gunnison and shot him, emptying the contents of one barrel of the gun, which was loaded with large shot, in his head and body, inflicting dangerous wounds. It is thought fatal wounds. As far as can be ascertained there were no eye witnesses to the shooting.

Buck is a dangerous character. He killed Sam Glenn two years ago at Concordia with a Winchester rifle, giving him no show whatever. He is the same Buck who fifteen years ago, with other members of his family, became involved in a bitter and desperate feud with the Warfield family at Leona, Arkansas, in which one or more members of the Buck and Warfield families were killed. Buck coming out of the feud with the blood of one of the Warfields on his hands, for which he was afterwards a fugitive from justice.

He has been engaged in several difficulties while in Bolivar county. Just two years ago, when the editor of The Roadside Review shot Editor Hull, of The Democrat, at Rosedale, and escaped from the sheriff's posse, he sought refuge in Buck's house, who kept him from being taken by the officers who had warrants for him. Buck guarding him with a small revolver, which he would not permit to be taken from him. Winchester rifle, the sheriff of the county, knowing the determined character of the man, rather than have blood shed, decided to let the matter go, and the matter was brought by Colbert and Kirby against Shepherd. Buck was not only fearless man, but was a good shot, and always got his man. At 1 o'clock tonight Buck was still alive, and there are but little hopes of his recovery.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

With a Recommendation to Mercy - How Campbell Received His Verdict.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 23.-(Special.)-At 10 o'clock this morning the jury in the Campbell murder case brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The courtroom was crowded, and had been since early in the morning.

At 9 o'clock Campbell was brought into court and stood by his counsel. He had slept soundly during the night, and was looking better than usual. In conversation with one of the group near him he was overheard to say: "I don't appreciate what the lawyers have done. I'm totally indifferent. I am not afraid to die. I slept very well last night. It doesn't make any difference what the verdict is. My life is ended any way."

Campbell showed no agitation whatever while awaiting the entry of the jury, and when finally he heard the verdict, he simply raised his eyes to the jury, looked at them calmly, and just the slightest twitch of his lips was visible.

Campbell's brother seemed to be hard hit. It was only by an effort that he retained his composure. His mother and sister-in-law were not in the courtroom.

Suddenly Campbell jumped up, grasped Mr. Davis, his counsel, by the arm, and immediately sat down. His face showed nothing unusual. The jury was then discharged with the thanks of the court.

The jury did not agree upon a verdict until two hours before the trial. They were split right and left. Six were for a verdict of guilty and six were for rendering a verdict of guilty without recommendation. The recommendation to mercy was a compromise.

Colonel Frank W. Pope, of counsel for the defense, gave notice of a motion for a new trial, which will be argued Monday, the court having adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. that day.

BOOKER IS IN JAIL.

Because He Could Not Raise the Amount of His Bond.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23.-(Special.)-Louis Booker, against whom the huntings court grand jury has returned a warrant for days ago for harboring fugitives, was held for \$25,000 bail, of which estate he was financially unable to secure, and was committed to jail this afternoon, being unable to raise his bail-bond of \$20,000. This was a great surprise, and gives the case a darker aspect than it had assumed before. When he was arrested several weeks ago many prominent citizens, among them members of the vestry of St. Paul's church, of which the accused was long treasurer, were ready to become his sureties, but since the action of the grand jury they appear not to be so anxious to assume that role.

The facts presented in the investigations are said to make a strong case. Booker limped into court a few minutes after 12 o'clock today, accompanied by his counsel and several friends.

The commonwealth was ready to proceed with the trial, but the defense was not, and made no motion for bail. The case was set for June 15th.

A GIRL HELD ON THE TRACK.

But the Friends Were Hanged by a Mob of Negroes.

SHERBROOK, La., May 23.-(Special.)-William and John Anderson, colored, who held a girl, Jane Ward, on the railroad track in Sherbrooke, parish, train men over and killed her, were pursued by a mob of negroes, captured and hanged. They offered no explanation for their deed. The Andersons were bad characters.

He Jumped Into the River.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 23.-(Special.)-W. T. Astley, aged seventy-five years, taller, committed suicide today by jumping from the new county bridge into the Tennessee river, a distance of 100 feet. The body was recovered by persons who saw the act, but life was extinct. The man came here from Arkansas, about a week ago. He was known for his act. The remains were shipped to Arkansas tonight.

A CUSTOMS COALITION.

THE POWERS USED WITH COMMERCIAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA IS VERY MAD.

The Pope is Cutting Down Expenses - The Financial Situation of the Vatican.

BRUSSELS, May 23.-(Copyright 1891 by the New York Associated Press.)-The attention of the foreign office is absorbed in the commercial treaty negotiations, some of the results of which will have a direct bearing on Germany's relations with the United States. Arrangements with Italy, Switzerland and Roumania are progressing towards a definite result. Belgium is also negotiating with Germany, but that country is less likely than others to be drawn within customs bonds.

Russia's overtures for a reduction of the government corn tariff in exchange for a lessened tariff on German manufacturers have been received in a friendly spirit here, but the opposition of Austria is expected to bar the way to definite arrangement. Austria tried to secure a reduction of the German grain tariff in favor of her exclusively. She failed in this, however, and now raises points of the German-Austrian treaty as precluding differential treatment for Russian imports into Germany.

SERBIA SWIMS AND THE AMERICAN ARTICLE. Serbia has offered to join the commercial alliance on the basis of free entry of her leading products - grain and cattle - into Germany. The Russian position of Serbia exports corn Austrian territory in order to reach Germany, the Berlin government wants the Austrian authorities to guarantee against the dangers of infection from Serbian swine. The admission of Serbian pork into Germany would be inconsistent with the prohibition against American pork, which is pledged to be after the ratification of the treaty. The general position of negotiations now really gives reason to expect a formidable central European customs coalition, including Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Roumania and Serbia, while Belgium, Russia and Spain may have partial reciprocity with general European bond.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

The effects of the American convention with Spain have begun to excite party comments. The Hamburg papers denounce the convention as a permanent blocking out of German trade with the Antilles. They contend that the German-Spanish treaty of July, 1885, affords a basis for the foreign office to interfere. Until pending European treaties seem to be secured, no pressure upon Spain will probably be tried. As soon as these are arranged, the special privileges, which the convention accords to America, will be contested by the combined powers.

The situation of France, which country is menaced with commercial isolation, dictates the government's policy of adhesion to moderate tariff admitting of reciprocity treaties. As far as Germany is concerned, the French government appears to rely upon the influence of the Frankfort treaty as insuring France the "most favored nation" treatment, but among the political consequences arising from Germany's commercial alliance, the denunciation of the Frankfort treaty is now freely discussed in official circles.

THE CZAR IS MAD.

A sensation has been caused by the discovery relating to the French exhibition at Moscow, which gave the czar an occasion to show his solicitude for the French. To avoid wounding the feeling of the French committee, the exhibition which was in need of funds, secretly applied to the Jewish and Russian capitalists Greenwald and Poliakoff and got a loan on depositing 1,300,000 roubles as security. Greenwald and Poliakoff became involved in a quarrel with the committee over the control of the entrance money of the exhibition. The rupture led to the scandal. The czar was incensed that the fair should have fallen into the hands of the detested Jews, and today it was announced that the projected visit to Moscow of himself, the empress and their family depended upon a settlement between the committee and the Jewish financiers. If the matter is not speedily settled, the czar will abandon his visit in order to avoid giving offense to France by going to Moscow without patronizing the exhibition. He has sent the promoters of the fair an angry intimation that the presence of the imperial family, as an assistance to Jewish speculation, is impossible. His ire has also been increased by the fact that the czar's library at Moscow, and the foundation stones of a monument to be erected in memory of his father, and also to open the first exhibition of capital Asian products held in Russia. The whole programme has been dropped. The czar will now send Grand Duke Vladimir to inaugurate the monument, himself remaining in St. Petersburg. A message plainly expressing the czar's indignation has been telegraphed to the Moscow authorities stating that the original French promoters of the show must stop at the Jews.

MR. AYER'S FUNDAMENTALS.

Rev. Mr. Ayer, a young American clergyman, who has been preaching in the English chapel here, has been the victim of a peculiar persecution. A young German woman took a strong fancy to him, and made it a habit to attend church and gaze obtrusively in rapt attention at the preacher. She followed him about the streets, and finally went to his room. She forced him to move from one boarding house to another to elude her. She threatened to commit suicide before his eyes unless he listened to her suit. American minister Phelps finally appealed to Mr. Ayer. Mr. Phelps communicated with the lady's family, and it being evident that her mind was unbalanced, she was sent to an asylum.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

The pope is taking steps to secure greater economy of expenditure at the Vatican. He has appointed a commission consisting of three cardinals to do their utmost to effect a reduction in expenses.

It is believed to be the first time since Sixtus IV that the pope has interfered in the constitution of the congregations of Rome. From a financial point of view the proposed reductions in expenses are probably due to the increased demands upon the holy see. Money in Italy and effects of national bankruptcy on the funds of the Vatican have considerably augmented the extraordinary expenses.

Everybody asks money of the pope. Then again the work of the holy see is continually increasing. Leo XIII has created in Rome, and especially in the mission fields, special undertakings, which require much money. The crusade against slavery has absorbed considerable sums. The pope is lavish in his endowments to schools, sciences and benevolent agencies.

Leo XIII is not so liberal to persons as was Pius IX, but to causes of general interest he generously borders on prodigality. It is impossible to estimate how much the pope gives privately. The resources are difficult to enumerate. Even the administration of St. Peter's pastoral office does not know the exact receipts of the pope for the year. Leo XIII receives directly the tithes from bishops and laity. Part of this money is devoted to extraordinary work and expenses, and part goes towards the maintenance of the papal household. The pope's fund received for future needs. Imitating Sixtus IV, Leo XIII wishes to leave to his successor a large fund for extraordinary circumstances, as war, exile or penury.

It is asserted that this fund has absorbed 20,000,000 francs of sums received by him on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee in 1887. The average annual revenue annually by the pope in St. Peter's palace is between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 francs. There has been some falling off in the amount received from France. The pope also has it thought at the Vatican, to the educational laws, which weigh heavily on the French people. But this has been more than counterbalanced by the increase of contributions from many other countries. The United States now contributes more than France to this fund, sending annually \$200,000. Belgium comes next, France third, Holland, Spain, Germany and last of all, Italy. It seems highly improbable that the pope will ever accept the sum assured him by the Italian government in the guarantee fund, as it would be an admission of dependence. The system of St. Peter's palace has become a permanent institution and promises to be sufficient to all papal needs.

EXPLODER STANLEY ATTACKED.

Comprehensive Arrangement by the Aborigines Protection Society.

LONDON, May 23.-(Special.)-The report of the Aborigines Protection Society, to be read at a meeting of that organization Wednesday, indicates that Mr. Stanley is in severe trouble, and that the natives of Africa with whom he came in contact during his travels in the dark continent. The authors of the report take occasion to state that the late Mr. Stanley's mission in his last trip through Africa was solely to relieve Emin Pasha. There was an ulterior, selfish and sordid motive for the expedition.

The report characterizes Mr. Stanley's treatment of his servants and the natives generally as abominable in its inhumanity. The signers of the report believe that Mr. Stanley is responsible for the maltreatment referred to, but they decline to institute legal proceedings against him, recognizing the improbability of success in such action. The report also contains tests against the current attempts at the civilization of Africa as a constant source of danger in respect to persecution of the natives.

A ROYAL FAUPER DYING.

How the Law Deprived Miss Gough of What Was Naturally Her Birthright.

LONDON, May 23.-(Special.)-The marriage of the mother of Miss Caroline Gough, who is now dying in the workhouse, to George IV, has been shown to have taken place, as the records of the church at Kensington bear mention of it. It was never legally recognized, owing to the law that was passed at the direction of George III, that none of the immediate children of that monarch be allowed to marry a subject of Great Britain. The law will be remembered that the law expired with the death of William IV, the last son of George III. Had it not been for the existence of this act of parliament, Miss Gough would have been duly recognized, and Miss Caroline, who is now dying of poverty, might have occupied the throne now filled by Queen Victoria. This unhappy condition and circumstance had made the situation very difficult for Miss Caroline to bear. Until taken to the workhouse she lived at 41 Parkhurst Row, Epsom Lane, Peckham.

ALBERT EDWARD INCENSED.

Comment on the Prince's Debt Awakening His Anger.

LONDON, May 23.-(Special.)-The debts of the prince of Wales are the source of continued gossip. The apology printed by Edmund Yates for referring to the prince in "The World" by no means meted the scandal. The latest item of talk on this topic concerns Augustus Harris. Since he became proprietor of The Sunday Times, Harris has been noted for adulation of royalty. Last Sunday, however, he appeared in the paper containing a reference to the prince's debts.

The prince was furious, and it is said to have been a stormy interview with his hitherto close companion. Harris avowed his innocence and partially appeased the prince's wrath by instantly discharging Editor Robinson, who was represented as being the author of the offending article.

Hunting for a Pamphlet.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-(Special.)-The department of the world's Columbian exposition is very anxious to obtain information concerning a copy of a little pamphlet, published in Rome in 1493, containing an important bull of Pope Alexander VI, by which he divided the world between Spain and Portugal. Only two copies of this pamphlet are in existence as far as can be ascertained. One is in the royal library at Munich, the other was sold in London at auction by Fustier & Simpson, auctioneers, on the















## CLEVELAND NOT IN IT

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IS CONSIDERED

His Best Friends in New York Admit that He Cannot Secure the Vote of the State in the Next Convention.

NEW YORK, May 23.—(Special.)—The suggestion of Grover Cleveland as the probable nominee of the democratic party for president in 1924, and the discussion of his prospects of election, are confined entirely to the press and politicians outside the state and city of New York. By people familiar with the political situation in the Empire State, and especially those who believe that a democratic president cannot be elected without the vote of New York, Cleveland is no longer regarded as even a remote possibility. His most enthusiastic admirers admit that he cannot secure the vote of his own state in the next convention, and to nominate a candidate over the protest of this state and a man that Tammany would surely to knife, would place New York safely in the republican column in 1924.

The power of Tammany in New York politics is supreme. It is today the most powerful political organization in the world, and it is held together by the strongest of ties, money. Its object is money and power, and the spasmic waves of reform that sweep this city now and then are but the ripple of a mountain brook against the waves of the sea when they attempt the overthrow of Tammany. It cannot be denied that some of its methods are corrupt, that it is a dangerous organization to the national democratic party, but at the same time it is just as well to frankly admit that, without Tammany, a democratic president cannot be elected next year. The scalping knife of Tammany has been whetted to its keenest edge for Grover Cleveland for the part he took in the movement to overthrow the organization at the last municipal election.

One of the best posted politicians in New York, a man who does not belong to Tammany, and to your correspondent the other day: "To the next national convention New York will send a divided delegation unless there are some big changes in the political situation in the meantime, but a big majority of the delegates will be anti-Cleveland men, and they will fight his nomination to the bitter end. In the event there are a few Cleveland men in the delegation, which is very probable, the opposition to him will make a strong fight to have the delegation vote as a unit, which would, of course, destroy the little following he may have. This Cleveland business is becoming a serious matter to the party, and I fear it will prove the rock on which we will be wrecked. The republicans are going to exploit the Blaine-Cleveland fight as they exploit his positive refusal to accept the nomination, and he is not going to refuse it, and with such a man for a leader the democrats must go down with the people who can command the full strength of the party, and with a platform broad enough for all sections to stand upon. In the next campaign the leading issues will be silver, the tariff and reciprocity. The republicans will make the first and last named the leading issues, leaving the tariff in the background as much as possible, and the thing we want to do is stand right before the people on all three issues."

HILL WILL GET THE NEW YORKERS. Now the idea that seems to have gone abroad that New York was solid for Hill and would insist on his nomination as the only guarantee that the state would be carried for the party is wrong. If the New York delegates to the convention were elected tomorrow Hill would not have a solid delegation. True, he is the strongest and most popular man in the party, but he has made some enemies among the politicians and they are doing all they can to break down his strength. With the people of New York Hill has lost little, if any, of his old-time popularity, and if he is the nominee he will sweep the state by the biggest kind of a majority, yet I expect to see men in the next campaign who now pose as his friends, ready to knife him if the opportunity offers. Still, the chances are that the New York delegation will present the name of David B. Hill to the convention and support him to a man as long as there is a chance of securing his nomination. Hill is the smartest politician in the United States today, and I doubt if the democrats can find a stronger candidate next. He has been called the brains and conscience of the democratic party in the state, and that is pretty near the truth. His plans are most always adopted, and what he says is right goes. The fact that he continues to hold two offices is being used for all it is worth by his enemies, but the men who are making the biggest kick about it are those who expect to get office for themselves or their friends as soon as Hill is out of the way.

Now all this talk about the democrats electing a president without the aid of New York is simply silly; they can't do it. True, a number of western states went democratic last fall, but it is by no means certain that they will stay that way again, under ordinary conditions, and in the next campaign the republicans are going to do their hardest missionary work. Money will be poured into that territory to buy the water and the grain, and then their orators are going to make those western grangers believe that Blaine's reciprocity business will open the markets of the world to their grain, and largely increase the prices of wheat and corn. With the desperate effort the republicans will make to regain their lost vote in New York, it will be very risky business for the democrats to count on electing a president without the aid of New York. I don't believe they can do it, and therefore I think the nomination of Cleveland will be equivalent to defeat, because he cannot carry New York. Tammany cares little for the success of the party as large as they have an enemy to down. Another point of consideration is the mugwump vote. This vote made Cleveland president in 1892, and of them are still true to him, but not all of them by any means. They still regard him as one of them, but some of the leaders of mugwump are not pleased with his views on several questions, and they do not like to elect him, they were not satisfied with the recognition they received. If by accident he should be the nominee next year, the mugwump vote would be a very important factor in the election. All things considered, it seems to me that the nomination of Cleveland next year would be a fatal experiment for the democrats. At present Hill seems to be the strongest man available, but the party has plenty of good timber to select from. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, would be a strong candidate, and I should not be surprised to see his nomination.

JONES IS WAITING. Jones, of Birmingham, the man who pays the freight, is still anxiously waiting for the letter that never came, the letter from D. B. Hill designating the official of governor. Jones will be a candidate for the nomination next year, and he no doubt thinks if he had a chance in the meantime to show the people what he could do it might make some difference so far as Roosevelt P. Flower, and his son will no doubt be between those two. The opinion of Roosevelt, who was a candidate, is regarded as one of the race since the decision of the court of appeals last week, which exposed his plan to purchase the Long Island City waterworks as a political job of large dimensions.

The republicans have practically agreed on Chauncey M. Depew as their candidate for governor if they can induce him to give up his present lucrative position. They still regard Richard Croker, Tammany's chief, as exiled home from Europe in a few weeks. Depew is one of the leading orators of the party, and he has been making a number of speeches in the last few months, and in short time the town will be full of political gossip and local deals.

James S. Clarkson was here a few days last week, but declined to talk politics to the reporters. To a friend he is reported to have said that the republicans must fight their battles in the west next year.

There is something that is of special interest to the south at this time. It is the listing of a stock of industrial and manufacturing companies, and the large amount of trading in such securities. Several of the leading firms of brokers are now making a specialty of

such securities, to the exclusion of railroad shares. Three months ago the stock of the National Cordage Company was listed on the exchange. There was \$3,000,000 of preferred stock and \$10,000,000 of common. Nobody on the street knew anything about the company except that it manufactured cordage, a very useful article of commerce, and that it was vouched for by several well-known bankers. It started off at 10 cents for the preferred and 15 cents for the common stock, and in a little while almost everybody on the street was trading in it a little. Then the company paid a dividend and the stock bounded up twenty points, while thousands of shares of it were sold every day. It has since been one of the most active stocks in the market. In time many of the big industrial and manufacturing companies now developing the resources of the south will have their shares listed on the New York stock exchange, and in that way the value of such investments will be presented and the result will be a flood of money pouring into the south for investment.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Canal Company was held last week and a report of the condition of the work was made. A channel into the Gulf of Mexico has been dredged and a breakwater, 1,000 feet in length, constructed. Work on the canal proper did not begin until the 1st of January. The channel for the breakwater is 1,300 feet out on a distance of 1,300 feet, 150 feet wide and twenty feet deep. The right of way has been surveyed a distance of eleven miles.

JEAN MAYOR GRANT is the most abused and ridiculed man in New York. The streets of the city have long been very dirty. Some time ago a committee of patriotic citizens, headed by W. C. Whitney, called on the mayor and suggested that it is a dangerous organization to the national democratic party, which the citizens could aid the street cleaning department and give the city clean streets. The mayor received the committee courteously and promised to consider their plans and suggestions. A few days ago he wrote an open letter to the committee, in which he declined their assistance and said that New York was the cleanest city of any city in the world. The newspapers have since been making life a burden for the mayor.

CAUGHT BY A WOMAN. The Brave Action of a Lady in Forestville—Arrest of a Negro.

ROME, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. A. Bower, who resides in Forestville, a northern suburb of Rome, captured a negro man who was in her stable. The capture was a daring one for a female to make, and reads well. On Wednesday night, late, Mrs. Bower was aroused by her cock, informing her that there was a man in the lot.

Mrs. Reese, a neighbor, was at Mrs. Bower's at the time. So Mrs. Bower got her pistol, and accompanied by Mrs. Reese and the servant, they marched to the stable. It was dark in there, and no one could be seen, so she fired a shot at random. Mrs. Bower then said that if he didn't come out she would shoot to hit this time.

A black negro answered the summons and came out of the door. Mrs. Bower covered him with her pistol and made him walk towards the house. In the meantime the cook had run for the neighbors, Mr. J. R. Treadway and Mr. Reese.

Mrs. Bower guarded the fellow until the neighbors arrived and then the men took him to jail.

The fellow gives his name as Henry Patterson. Patterson denies intending any crime, but that he only was tired and sleepy and had nowhere to lay his tired head.

Jailor Moore has given him a resting place. He is a negro about grown and stout in stature. Mrs. Bower and Mrs. Reese's bravery in securing the man elicits admiration. Horse-stealing has been common in Rome and a theory is advanced that Henry Patterson has been there for that purpose, but as yet it has not been proven so.

A RUMOR. In regard to the Macon and Dublin and Tennesse.

MACON, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—It was rumored here today that the Wrightsville and Tennesse road was about to join the Macon and Dublin road at Dublin for running on its right of way. In conversation with the construction's correspondent, General Manager Morse, of the Macon and Dublin, said he did not think there was any truth in the report. He stated that the Wrightsville and Tennesse had graded across the Macon and Dublin's track, which had been graded four years. The Wrightsville and Tennesse then ran along the same street with the Macon and Dublin for a considerable distance, but as both had the right of way to the street nothing could be done to prevent this. Manager Morse did not say anything about a certainty that an junction would be taken out, but intimated that the slope was on the wrong foot, and that it would be the Macon and Dublin who would do the enjoining. He said that the Macon and Dublin had been fore the Wrightsville and Tennesse bridge at Dublin was completed, and before this no track can be laid. If an injunction is taken out it will not be before then.

ITS DAYS SEEM NUMBERED. Will the Macon and Atlantic Be Forced on the Market?

MACON, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—It seems that the days of the Macon and Atlantic railroad are fast being numbered. This is one of the three lines that the Macon Construction Company was interested in building. The Macon and Savannah Construction Company was organized to build the Macon and Atlantic road, which is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The Macon Construction Company took \$500,000 of the stock.

Savannah and northern parties took the remaining \$500,000 and paid it in full. The Macon Construction Company only paid about \$300,000, and has been trying to raise the balance in Macon. About \$125,000 has been paid, but the remainder has never been promised.

The Macon stockholders have now been notified by northern stockholders that the amount of \$300,000 is deposited in cash in the First National bank of New York city, by May 25th, application will be made in the courts within three days to have the Macon stockholders take over the amount of the hands of the receiver and sold to pay the indebtedness.

The Georgia Financial Directors. BRUNSWICK, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—On the 26th and 27th instant the sixth annual convention of the Georgia Financial Directors' Association will be held in Brunswick.

Mayday. Mayday is a festival of the citizens to consider the matter. The Georgia, Carolina and Northern will soon be here, and the people promise to welcome the first train with a grand jubilee. Mayor Brown will give a message of the citizens to consider the matter.

## THREE WOMEN RUINED

BY THE WILES OF A DECEITFUL WRETCH.

How the Monster Won the Affection of a Young Lady—After the Wedding It Was Found He Is a Bignamist.

CORDELE, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—The people of Cordele are now telling the story of another man gone wrong, of a wife and four children deserted, and an attractive and refined woman ruined.

In January of last year, Sam Owens made his appearance in Cordele, and claimed to have come from Milledgeville. He secured employment in the carriage works of Mr. O. J. Stephens, and was a faithful and honest workman. He was a heavy-set man, with light hair, and appeared to be about thirty-five years of age.

Time passed on, and Owens passed for a bachelor, without a word of suspicion, till the middle of last summer. Then Marshall Morris received a letter from a woman in Godfrey, inquiring about her husband, who, she said, had deserted her and come to Cordele with Sam Owens, and that Owens had also deserted his family.

Beyond this statement nothing was known of Owens' past life, and as no one here was interested in the matter was not further investigated.

About a year ago Mr. B. H. Morton came to Cordele from Stewart county, near Richmond, and secured employment in Mr. Stephens' establishment. He and Owens became firm friends, and when Mr. Morton's sister visited friends in Cordele about two months ago, Owens met her. He became engaged to her before she left for her home in Stewart county, and Tuesday morning he was united in marriage to her at her father's country home. None of the relatives of the bride, it seems, were aware of the suspicious resting on Owens, and there appears to have been no objection to the marriage. Owens and his bride left immediately for Columbus, ostensibly, but they have not been heard from since, and it is supposed they went to Texas.

An anonymous telegram, sent to Mr. Morton, brother of the bride, telling him that Owens was already married, reached him when the couple had been gone a day, and too late for him to know their whereabouts.

He came to Cordele immediately, to have the telegram substantiated. After inquiring he telegraphed a party to the Godfrey asking if the report concerning Owens were true. He received a reply stating that his wife and four children lived there. Mr. Morton left for home yesterday afternoon, but it is not known what steps he will take to have Owens apprehended.

They're After Him. COLUMBUS, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—J. B. Richards and J. B. Morton, sons of Judge L. B. Morton, of Hobbs, Stewart county, reached the city yesterday, and there is blood on the moon. They are on the search for S. P. Owens, a local desperado, who married their sister, Lula, at Cordele.

Owens and his wife arrived in this city on Wednesday and told several different stories about his movements. He said he was going to Atlanta to live. To the clerk of the hotel he said he was going to Birmingham. To another he said he was bound for Russellville, Ala.

On Friday he skipped and now it is believed he has gone to Texas. A few days after his marriage, the Mortons received a telegram from Cordele stating that Owens was married under the name of Spencer to a lady in Trout county, where she is now living with six children, who call the festive Owens papa. Hence this search of the Morton boys. If the report of Owens or Spencer the situation will be made decidedly warm for him.

Tonight telegrams were sent to Atlanta, Birmingham and other points, giving a description of the fugitive, and asking for his detention, if found. His young wife, No. 2, of course, is unaware of his recalcitrance, but her brothers are determined, if possible, to ascertain their whereabouts and bring their sister back. The people about Hobbs, where the Mortons are well known, are greatly excited over the affair.

THE LEWIS MONUMENT. Its Site—Progress of the Work and the Fund.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—Ground has been broken on the site of the Lewis monument, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The monument will be shipped on the 28th instant, and will be placed in position and veiled some days before the 29th of June, the day set for unveiling it. The location selected, at the foot of the mountain, makes the shaft have quite an imposing appearance.

Subscriptions to the monument fund to date are as follows:

Dr. Jefferson Davis.....\$67.05  
J. B. Walker.....2.00  
W. J. Hendrix.....2.00  
H. M. Fletcher.....2.00  
Hal S. Johnson.....5.00  
Dr. Edward T. Walker.....1.00  
G. E. Byers.....1.00  
B. D. Martin.....1.00  
Mrs. David S. Conner.....1.00  
John Reid.....5.00  
W. J. Camp.....1.00  
Dr. J. B. Harris.....2.00

Total.....\$709.05  
Various committees and many of Columbia Lewis' old students will doubtless be heard from in the course of a few days, when it is hoped that the fund will be completed. About \$300 more will be needed.

BOB IS GAME. And He Will Walk to North Carolina for His Sweetheart.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—Bob Beck, who made such a desperate effort to get away last Sunday, is now becoming his fate. He had borrowed the requisite sum and bought a license, but his girl was sent to North Carolina, her parents objecting to the match, and now Bob says he is going after her if he has to walk.

Two Interesting Cordele Items. CORDELE, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—A call for 20 percent subscription of \$15,000 for the new Baptist female college has been called for. Work will begin on the buildings within a few weeks. The college will be constructed of brick, and will be situated on the highest point in the city. It will be a blessing to hundreds of south Georgia girls and an honor to Cordele.

A series of meetings is being conducted at the First Baptist church by the pastor, Rev. B. W. Davis, and assisted by Rev. E. L. Carwell, of Douglasville. The meetings have been quite successful, and interest in them is growing.

Notes from Dade. TERKENTON, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—Some little rain the first of the week has given the garden a new start.

Shorty Eyrd seems to be doing a hustling business—he brings in the "boys" every now and then.

A fashionable wedding took place here Wednesday evening, the 20th, at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Lula Case, the daughter of the honored hotel keeper, was married to Mr. Tom T. Keene, of Keene, Ala., who is now the bookkeeper for the Grandville Mining Company, of Grayville, Ga.

## FINANCIAL

W. H. PATTERSON, Dealer in Investment Securities

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DARWIN G. JONES, STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments.

Profitable, Safe Investments in Mineral, Timber and Town Lands.

A. J. McBRIDE, 10 Gate City Bank

HARRY LYNAN, Manager city department. First-class Atlanta property always available. Some choice business, factory and residence sites.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES. Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 1, from Savannah, 7:00 am. No. 2, to Savannah, 7:10 am.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Nashville, 7:00 am. To Nashville, 8:10 am.

From Memphis, 8:25 am. To Chattanooga, 1:35 pm.

From Chattanooga, 1:45 pm. To Memphis, 4:45 pm.

From Nashville, 4:45 pm. To Nashville, 7:10 pm.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From West Point, 10:00 am. To Atlanta, 1:00 pm.

From Atlanta, 1:15 pm. To West Point, 4:15 pm.

From Atlanta, 4:30 pm. To West Point, 7:30 pm.

From West Point, 7:45 pm. To Atlanta, 10:45 pm.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta, 6:30 am. To Augusta, 8:00 am.

From Augusta, 8:15 am. To Augusta, 9:45 am.

From Augusta, 9:55 am. To Augusta, 11:25 am.

From Augusta, 11:35 am. To Augusta, 1:05 pm.

From Augusta, 1:15 pm. To Augusta, 2:45 pm.

From Augusta, 2:55 pm. To Augusta, 4:25 pm.

From Augusta, 4:35 pm. To Augusta, 6:05 pm.

From Augusta, 6:15 pm. To Augusta, 7:45 pm.

From Augusta, 7:55 pm. To Augusta, 9:25 pm.

From Augusta, 9:35 pm. To Augusta, 11:05 pm.

From Augusta, 11:15 pm. To Augusta, 12:45 am.

From Augusta, 12:55 am. To Augusta, 2:25 am.

From Augusta, 2:35 am. To Augusta, 4:05 am.

From Augusta, 4:15 am. To Augusta, 5:45 am.

From Augusta, 5:55 am. To Augusta, 7:25 am.

From Augusta, 7:35 am. To Augusta, 9:05 am.

From Augusta, 9:15 am. To Augusta, 10:45 am.

From Augusta, 10:55 am. To Augusta, 12:25 pm.

From Augusta, 12:35 pm. To Augusta, 2:05 pm.

From Augusta, 2:15 pm. To Augusta, 3:45 pm.

From Augusta, 3:55 pm. To Augusta, 5:25 pm.

From Augusta, 5:35 pm. To Augusta, 7:05 pm.

From Augusta, 7:15 pm. To Augusta, 8:45 pm.

From Augusta, 8:55 pm. To Augusta, 10:25 pm.

From Augusta, 10:35 pm. To Augusta, 12:05 am.

From Augusta, 12:15 am. To Augusta, 1:45 am.

## BOYS READ THIS!

A Splendid Chance For Every Boy

—TO GET—

A Magnificent Bicycle Free!

THE CONSTITUTION has made an arrangement with the well-known firm of J. H. Nunnally & Co., Whitehall street, Atlanta, agents of the Western Wheel Works, which will enable us to offer to every boy in Georgia THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME to provide himself with a first-class Bicycle free of cost



## BOYS' JUNIOR "SAFETY" BICYCLE.

This Bicycle is the strongest braced wheel made. The wheels are 24 inches in diameter, with moulded rubber tires three-fourths of an inch thick on the back wheel, and five-eighths of an inch thick on the front wheel. The wheels run on hardened steel cones, having large bearing surfaces and adjustable wear. The handle bar is made adjustable in height, and of sufficient length to make the Bicycle easily adjustable in size for boys from 7 to 16 years of age. The saddle is the easiest riding saddle made, and can be adjusted to suit the height of any boy rider. A neat and convenient tool bag, containing all implements necessary to keep the machine in perfect running order, is furnished with each Bicycle. The finish is excellent, the frame being several times enameled. The spokes are strong, and the machine is specially adapted for continued and active service.

## HOW TO GET ONE

This machine sells on the market at \$35. THE CONSTITUTION will give one to any boy who secures us 10 new subscribers to the Daily and Sunday CONSTITUTION for one year, at \$8 apiece.

You need not collect the money, our regular collectors will do that. All we want is for you to get up a club of ten new subscribers to the Daily and Sunday CONSTITUTION for one year, secure their written orders and bring them to THE CONSTITUTION business office for approval and enrollment.

## THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

Will be delivered every morning for a year to the door steps of subscribers thus gotten, which, at the low rate of subscription will make it the cheapest investment that any person, who does not now subscribe can make. Everybody wants it—everybody will have it. It is the simplest thing in the world to get subscribers to the Daily and Sunday CONSTITUTION by approaching anybody who does not now subscribe. This is a splendid chance for any boy to get a Bicycle for nothing, and remember that it is THE BEST BICYCLE of the kind on the market. It will stand any wear, and is a beautiful and graceful machine that will become a continuous source of joy and pleasure to every boy who owns one.

The Retail Price of This Machine is \$35---We Give It Away!

Now, BOYS, SHOW YOUR ENTERPRISE. Go out in the evening after school, make a brief canvass, and get up your club of ten new subscribers—remember that they must be new subscribers, persons who do not now take THE CONSTITUTION. Or, you may divide as follows: If you cannot get ten new subscribers for a year to the Daily and Sunday at \$8 apiece, we will give you a Wheel on the following terms:

For 20 Subscribers for 6 months, each at \$4, you get the Wheel.

For 40 Subscribers for 3 months, each at \$2, you get the Wheel.

Or get as many as you can for a year at \$8 each, and complete your club by getting subscribers for fractional parts of a year at the rate of \$8 for the Daily and Sunday for one year, \$4 for six months, \$2 for three months; all to aggregate \$80. Send us a club of Subscribers, the aggregate amount of which at the above rates will be \$80, and

## WE WILL GIVE YOU A \$35 BICYCLE.

A sample Bicycle can be seen by applying at THE CONSTITUTION business office. Come and look at it, or take our word for it, and by a little enterprise you can own one by very little effort.

You will be surprised to see how easy it is to get Subscribers! Try it, and the result will be that

## The Constitution's Bicycle Brigade

Will Astonish the People In a Short While.



**RADWAY'S**  
**IN READY RELIEF**  
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family  
in the World. Never Fails to Restore  
**PAIN.**  
Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore  
Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neural-  
gia, Headache, Toothache, Stomach, Difficult  
Breathing.  
CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to  
twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this  
advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH  
PAIN.  
Internally, a half to a teaspoonful in half a  
tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure  
Croup, Spasms, Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting,  
Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Stic-  
kling, Rheumatism, Colds, Fluency and all in-  
ternal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

**RADWAY'S**  
**IN PILL,**  
An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegeta-  
ble. The Safest and Best Medicine in the World  
for the Cure of all Disorders of the  
Liver, Stomach or Bowels.  
Taken according to directions will restore  
health and renew vitality.  
Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or  
by mail from RADWAY & CO., 22 Warren St., New  
York, on receipt of price.  
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**FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE**  
For Sale by Smith & Billings, No. 12 W. Ala-  
bama Street, Hillier Building. Telephone  
No. 225.

**Do you own a home?**  
**Every one can!**  
**Then why delay?**  
**Buy now and please**  
**your wife!**  
Beautiful home on south side, directly on electric  
car line, house nine rooms, and every con-  
venience, lot \$12,500.  
Splendid new 4-room bungalow, 1,500  
feet, lot \$10,000.  
Good 4-room house, lot \$10,000.  
Charming lot in West End, a beauty, near  
Gordon street, and just half a block from  
electric car line, lot \$10,000.  
Good corner lot on high ground, near  
Gordon street, lot \$10,000.  
One of the most desirable lots on Gordon street,  
lot \$10,000.  
A very desirable close in Whitehall street store,  
new building well to good tenant at a bargain; call at  
our office for terms. Also a very close in vacant lot  
for business purposes.

**CHEAP REAL ESTATE.**  
50 High Level Lots at  
auction Monday, at 1:30  
p. m. Every lot must be  
sold. Don't fail to be on  
hand, if you want a cheap  
lot. Take cars at our  
office—West End and  
Broad street line. J. C.  
Hendrix & Co.

**Two for One** is what  
made in that little syndi-  
cate that I am now get-  
ting up to buy 25 acres of  
the choicest land in Ful-  
ton county. It is only 3  
miles from the carshed, on  
high ground, overlooking  
the city; has a front of  
1,600 feet on the electric  
car line to McPherson's  
barracks. I have a two  
months' option on it at  
low figures. Shares \$1,000  
each; only \$200 cash, bal-  
ance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.  
Only 5 more shares to  
sell. Come and see me, if  
you want to be in it. D.  
Morrison, No. 47 East  
Hunter street.

**MUST BE SOLD.**  
The 50 Arlington Heights  
lots, to be sold Monday at  
3:30 p. m., must be sold.  
We have the order. Now is  
your time to get some of  
them at your own price.  
Take West End street car,  
at our office, at 3 p. m. J.  
C. Hendrix & Co.

Be on hand Tuesday,  
May 26th, at 3 o'clock,  
and attend the sale of  
those 40 beautiful lots on  
West Fair and Chestnut  
streets. This hill over-  
looks the entire city. It  
has no equal on the south  
side of Atlanta. The lots  
will be sold for what you  
are willing to pay. If you  
want a safe investment  
here is your chance. Any  
number of houses can be  
rented on this hill for good  
prices. H. L. Wilson,  
Auctioneer.

Cheap lots at auction.  
Monday, at 3:30 p. m., we  
will sell 50 lots of the Ar-  
lington Heights property.  
Every lot must be sold at  
your price. Be on hand.  
See advertisement in an-  
other column. J. C. Hen-  
drix & Co.

Your own price will be  
the rule at the sale of the  
50 Arlington Heights lots  
Monday. Take Broad  
street cars, at our office, at  
3 p. m. J. C. Hendrix &  
Co.

**THE GREAT PREACHERS**

**AT SAVANNAH FIFTY AND MORE  
YEARS AGO.**

Catholics and Protestants, and Especially of  
Bishops England and Lynch and  
Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller.

THE CONSTITUTION within the last month  
republished from The Savannah Times an ar-  
ticle on Hon. Thomas Paine, one of the old  
honored and deceased citizens of that city,  
which contained extracts from a written tribu-  
te I paid to his memory soon after his death.  
The extracts were in reference to his services  
as a state senator, in promising a charter in  
the year 1848 for the incorporation of the  
"Sisters of Mercy." The journal of the ar-  
ticle recalled, not only the time of the char-  
ter, but the "laying of the corner stone" of  
the building to be devoted to "the sisters."  
It was, and is situated on Liberty street, at  
the corner of Abernethy. Then there were  
few streets south of Liberty.

The laying of the corner stone was in the  
early forties, and while I was very young  
I made one of the large audience  
assembled to witness the interesting exercises.  
It was a great day, a grand occasion for the  
Roman Catholics of Savannah. A decade be-  
fore, there had been a very small, very small  
wooden edifice, that stood on the north corner  
of President street, facing the square on  
Montgomery. The lot afterwards became the  
property of Mr. Benjamin Snider, a prosperous  
dry goods merchant, and upon it he erected the  
family mansion. Now their church was a  
brick structure of much larger proportions, sit-  
uated on Drayton street, near Liberty and  
Abernethy. The increased prosperity of the  
Catholics of Savannah, and also of Charleston,  
was mainly due to the direction and energy of  
Bishop England, technically known as bishop  
of Charleston. He had been the bishop since  
1839, and his diocese consisted of South Car-  
olina, North Carolina and Georgia—no limited  
were the Catholics in those states in popula-  
tion and wealth. To those of this generation  
that must seem strange, but yet stranger it  
may seem when I tell them that, within  
my memory, Georgia belonged to the  
Protestant Episcopal diocese of South Car-  
olina, and that the bishop of Georgia, who  
belonged to the South Carolina Meth-  
odist conference. Just before, as I remember,  
the laying of the corner stone referred to,  
Bishop England, as before, his followers,  
and as respected by all denominations, de-  
parted this life, and at the  
comparatively early age of fifty-six years.  
Some men live more in their years than  
most men do in twenty or thirty, and this was  
the case with Bishop England, but time and  
space will not admit of a proper reference to  
his work of life, for it would take pages  
enough for a long newspaper article.

At the time there appeared upon the scene  
one of the bishop's priests, who in the course  
of his longer life also became a bishop, and he  
delivered the address of the occasion. He was  
Father Lynch. Imagine the surprise of a  
protestant boy, when he saw in the orator a  
slender young man of refined form and  
features, made to appear yet more  
refined and clerical by a pair of  
glittering, gold-rimmed spectacles. I  
had never seen or known of but one Catholic  
priest, who, at first, was old enough to be  
called old, and then became in reality, and  
my time, a sure enough old man. He was the  
priest of the little wooden church and of the  
larger brick church. He was known actually,  
or by sight, by nearly every man, woman and  
child of the city. He did not confine his good  
offices to his intimacies or friendships to  
those of his own church. The rich and the  
poor, the old and the young, of all classes and  
classes loved him.

The boy of seven years could scarcely be  
found who did not know him. Either walk-  
ing or riding, he was to be seen in all parts  
of the city. Whenever one went he might easily  
count on seeing him. This man was my boy-  
ish idea—indeed, my ideal of a Catholic priest,  
who was entitled to be called father. He was  
Father O'Neill. He was father of everybody—  
father of the city—then lived his whole  
priesthood life, and there "was  
gathered to his fathers." Hence, my surprise  
may be imagined when the younger before  
delivering the discourse of the occasion,  
who looked far exceeding twenty-five years of  
age, was called father. Too of course,  
I made inquiry and was enlightened. The  
young man, in the opinion of the youth, ac-  
quired his name well. It was from him I first  
heard or knew of Ignatius Loyola, and of St.  
Vincent de Paul.

I have said the young father, Lynch, became  
Bishop of Georgia, and I might say so. Bishop  
Lynch, for such he was when I next saw him,  
after an interval of forty years. As bishop, he  
officiated in the services of his church here in  
Atlanta, and I made it a point to  
be present. But what contrast! The  
slender, refined young man, had changed to a  
fleshy and heavy old man. He yet wore gold-  
rimmed glasses, but they appeared no more  
like the I saw before. He had become a  
former self. Great is the change of most per-  
sons in the transition from youth to age, while  
only a few retain their original form and fea-  
tures. For years prior to his death, he was  
and when I was yet a small boy, I occasionally  
attended the Catholic church, and often  
heard Father O'Neill preach. This was  
my first association with several  
Catholic boys of my own age, and with  
most of whom, when I went to school. They  
were the Dillons, the O'Brynes, the Rileys,  
the Guilmins, the Benders, the Siois  
and the Grondys. Through their associa-  
tion I got to see and hear Bishop England on his  
diocesan visitations. His name and fame  
were great, and his audiences, consequently,  
large. He was a man with correspond-  
ing height and face, and florid complexion. He  
spoke deliberately, in a voice of great com-  
mand, clearly and distinctly, and was  
more pleasant to the ear  
by the brogue of his native and was very  
short, all over a typical Irishman. His ser-  
mons were noted for their strong logic, and, as  
I remember, free from efforts of oratory. In  
previous years I had witnessed him during  
seasons of yellow fever, and the spectacle  
was sometimes witnessed of the Catholic  
bishop preaching Sunday in a Protestant  
church, to a Protestant congregation.

While Bishop England, of Charleston, was  
so distinguished as a Catholic clergyman,  
Richard Fuller, of Beaufort, an  
eminent and eloquent Baptist di-  
vine, was equally distinguished among  
the Protestants. Dr. Fuller, as he afterwards  
became, would occasionally preach in the  
Catholic church of Savannah. He also drew large  
congregations, in which all denominations  
were represented. He was truly an eloquent  
preacher of imposing person, and a voice like  
the deep, soft tones of an organ. He was  
more than six feet—with arms of correspond-  
ing length, and he could use body, arms  
and voice in unison, so as to produce  
a wonderful effect upon the audience. A favorite  
attitude of his was to look upward to uplift  
his arms to their utmost extent, and in that  
attitude pronounce an invocation or a bene-  
diction. He would seem to reach heaven in  
his spirit in heaven. There would be a perfect  
union in the church, and every eye would be  
fixed upon the commanding figure, and  
every ear would be delighted and awed at the  
same time by the deep and sonorous voice  
and attitude of the eloquent divine.

Then he would withdraw his arms  
and his voice, and he would reach to the low-  
est tones, but yet distinct and musical with  
some effect on the highest. Sometimes the  
tears would course down his cheek without  
changing his dominating attitude of voice. His ser-  
mons were interspersed with a series of startling  
surprises. He would be speaking in an ordi-  
nary tone and in a commonplace way for  
him, when suddenly there would be an  
unlooked for burst of eloquence,  
that would seem to lift the  
congregation from their feet. He could pro-  
nounce his text with such pathos as em-  
phatic that it would seem as if he were  
remembering one distinctly. It was, "My son,  
if sinners should see thee, consent thou not." It  
was his favorite of his sermons I heard. It is  
he seemed to draw every eye to him, and to be  
the real, the loving father invoking his son  
back to be called by sinners. Biographical

my life's "memorial in style and delivery were  
formed upon the models of the great French  
preachers, and of their style have seldom been  
equalled." Dr. Fuller was named in the Protest-  
ant Episcopal church, and was a communicant.  
So were his father and mother, and his belief  
in baptism to be the only scriptural mode,  
they connected themselves with the  
Baptist church, and was admitted to the bar  
after a full college course before he was  
twenty-one, and became eminent in his profes-  
sion. During a revival he joined the Baptist  
church, was at once ordained and called to a  
pastorate in Beaufort. He was born in April,  
1804, at Beaufort, and died in October, 1870,  
at Beaufort, Md. He had accepted a call to the  
pastor of the city of Beaufort, and was en route  
on a steamer, when he was taken ill, and a kinsman  
of the distinguished Bishop Elliott of the Episco-  
pal church. A century or more back an Eli-  
ott, and a Fuller married, and numerous  
descendants of these marriages, are, of course,  
related in some degree. As in the case of  
Father Lynch, after an interval of many  
years, I was called to the same place, and the  
dedication of the First Baptist church, and  
likewise with him as with Lynch, time had  
made a great change in his appearance and  
action. During the time, however, as his  
Savannah did not more than reached his  
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